New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1642 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Wreck of the New-York off Barnegat.

PASSENGERS LANDED ON THE BEACH.

Outrageous Conduct of the Crew.

The Captain and Some of the Passengers Not Expected to Live.

Beautiful Suffering from Want and Exposure.

TOTAL LOSS OF BARK TASSO.

OTHER DISASTERS.

A telegraphic despatch, published in the TIMES of yesterday, announced that the packet ship *New-York*, of the Black Ball (Liverpool) Line, Capt. McKENNON, with an assorted cargo, and some three hundred passengers, had been driven ashore about three miles south of Barnegat Inlet. We immediately dispatched a reporter to the scene of the disaster, and are enabled this morning to lay some of the particulars before our readers.

On Sunday morning the Underwriters' tug-steamer *Achilles*, being down the Bay when the information was received, the wrecking-steamer *Rescuer* was dispatched to the wreck, and yesterday morning a steamboat was also dispatched to Barnegat, by the Board of Underwriters, to bring the passengers to the City.

The *New-York*, yesterday, lay heel on, on the outer bar, full of water, with the sea making a complete breach over her.

The passengers had all been landed on the beach in a very destitute condition, and suffering for want of food and shelter—having little or nothing to eat. Three hard biscuits apiece were all they had to eat for 36 hours. One man had died from hunger and exposure; and, from the appearance of the weather yesterday, it was not believed that the unfortunate survivors could be rescued for some time. Captain S. J. BRAINERD, of Squan, took, however, sent a load of provisions to the wreck, which will, at least, relieve the sufferings of the people for the present.

The exposure and deprivations which these people have been forced to undergo have not been their only sufferings. The crew have behaved in the most brutal and inhuman manner. They have Captain McKENNON, unfortunately, that, by latest accounts, he was in a very critical situation from the wounds he received at their hands. His recovery is considered doubtful in the extreme. Many of the passengers have also been severely treated by the crew; and, wounded and exposed to the inclemency of the weather, it is feared that several lives will be lost.

One woman died 3 o'clock last evening had been in child labor for fourteen hours previous, and was considered in a hopeless state, though there was a bare possibility of her surviving.

The passengers are mostly Irish emigrants. The men have exhibited no feelings of humanity for the women or children, but drive them away from every thing that some give the least shelter, and appropriate it to themselves. The station-house affords some shelter for a few persons, but it is a mere apology for what should exist on such a barren, uninhabited coast.

The Doctor of the ship, it is proper to say, has been unremitting in his attentions to the sick and wounded, and all who needed his assistance. He had eaten nothing for three or four days but a few sea biscuit, and was finally compelled to abandon his attentions from sheer exhaustion. We learn that he was taken yesterday to John ADAMS's grocery, where they were cooking their last morsel of flour, which was divided with him. After this he again commenced his arduous duties among the famished, suffering passengers.

The *New-York* was built by Mr. Thomas Wade, of this City, and is owned by Messrs. WADE & CO., the same parties who own the *Northerner*, now in Havana. The following is a list of her cargo:

Ship Isaac Wood, H. Smith & Co., 1,140 bags rail-road spikes; Ship Dublin, 242 bags iron, Collins & Co.; 17 cases Wines, Gerhard Ruger, Rose & Goddard; 1 case Wines, Hatting & Hinsen; 20 do. dry goods, Kilvington & Co.; 1 case ivory, Wm. Wood & Co.; 1 do. medicines, Marten & Grimond; 32 bdls. tubes, 10 do. sheet iron, Bunnell & Co.; 1 case hardware, Terry & Lorey; 24 pieces do., Hoffman & Co.; 2 do. paper, Fairman Bros.; 1 case, Wm. Wood & Co.; 1 do. chains, 1 do. nails, Ellman Bros.; 1 case paper, C. H. Sheldon & Son; 2 cases mdse., C. T. A. Hoffman; 25 cases do., Cromwell, Williams & Co.; 26 do., Jones, Lowe & Co.; 12 do., Kessler & Co.; 1 box paper, Wm. Wood & Co.; 2 pieces machinery, T. & J. Russell; 1 case mdse., A. T. Stewart & Co.; 1 do., Roberts & Co.; 1 do., Chalfin, Hatch & Co.; 38 do., Slocomb, Stowell & Co.; of other articles were, J. C. Jackson; 21 bales cotton, Wade, Cammeyer, Chase; 260 bundles hoop iron, 10 pieces do., Lawrence Iron Co., 1,120 bars railroad do., by subscribers, to order.

The following are the latest telegraphic dispatches received in relation to the disaster. Squan Village, the nearest telegraph station, is thirty miles from the scene of the wreck, which will account for our failure to receive further intelligence.

SQUAN, Monday, Dec. 22.

The vessel ashore three miles south of Barnegat is the British bark Tasso, of St. Johns, N. F., Capt. GOZZEWORZ, from Rio Janeiro, with a cargo of coffee and rosewood, will be a total loss. Two men from the beach, who went to her assistance, and four of her crew are drowned.

The passengers of the ship *New-York* are all landed on the beach. Seven of them are at Squan Village suffering for want of clothing. One man died of hunger last night. The Captain, after landing some of the passengers, on his return to the ship, found the cabin in possession of the crew, who then attacked him and so mutilated him that his recovery is very doubtful.

LATEST FROM OUR SHIPWRECK RESCUER.

The steamer *Cora* was dispatched down the bay this morning to intercept the steamtug *Achilles*, with orders for her to proceed to the wreck of the ship *New-York*, but the *A.* not having a sufficiency of coal, came up to the city, and will leave early in the morning.

From present appearances of the weather, the passengers could not probably be got off the beach in safety, as the wind is blowing on shore, (from E. N. E.) with a heavy sea.

LATER.

SQUAN, Monday, Dec. 22.

The vessel ashore three miles south of Barnegat is the bark Tasso, Capt. GOZZEWORZ, of St. Johns, N. F. She has a cargo of coffee and rosewood, which will be a total loss. Four of the crew and two persons from the beach were drowned in attempting to get on shore. The two shoremen had boarded the bark to rescue those on board. Their names are JOHN JONES and JOHN PARKER.

All the passengers from the ship *New-York* have been landed, but in a destitute condition, and are suffering for want of provisions and shelter. All they have had to eat for the last twenty-four hours is three hard biscuit apiece. One man died last night from hunger and exposure.

There are no provisions at the station-house or on the beach.

Capt. S. J. BRAINERD has just sent a load of provisions to the wreck, which will relieve their suffering for the present.

Seven of the cabin passengers of the *New-York* have arrived at Squan. They reported that the Captain had set them ashore in his long boat, and that on his return to the ship he found that the crew had taken possession of the cabin. He ordered them to leave, when they attacked him and so mutilated him that it is doubtful whether he is now living.

SECOND DESPATCH.

SQUAN, Monday, Dec. 22—P. M.

Capt. J. M. BROWN, who has just returned from the wreck of the ship *New-York*, reports a most deplorable state of things.

Capt. MCKENNON lies in a very critical condition from the wounds he received from his crew. They had also beaten the doctor and passengers of the ship. The former had been unremitting in his attention to all who needed his assistance and care. He has had nothing to eat for the last three or four days, except a few sea biscuit, and had given up from sheer exhaustion.

He was taken to a shanty where they were cooking their last morsel of flour, which they divided with him, which somewhat restored him, when, weak and worn out as he was, he again repaired to his arduous duties among the famished and starving passengers. One woman has been in pains of child-birth for the last fourteen hours, and her condition is considered as hopeless. The passengers are mostly Irish. The men among them exhibit no kind of ng, an drive the women and children from everything that gives the least shelter, taking it themselves.

The station-house affords but little protection, and is a mere apology for what there should be on this coast.

Other Marine Disasters.

THE BARK JERSEY LEND AND NOTHER ASHORE.

BOSTON, Sunday, Dec. 21.

The bark *Jersey Lind*, BUNCE, of New-York, from Mobile for Boston, went ashore near Race Point, Provincetown, last evening, at about 6 o'clock, and got away her fore and main masts. She has worked over the inner bar, and now (9 A. M.) lays well up. The life-boat landed five passengers and two ladies; since which they have got a line from the bark to the shore. The passengers are all at Race Point Light House, all safe.

Bark *Betsy*, from Cayenne to Salem, went ashore on Hardy's Rocks, Salem Harbor, last night. Assistance had gone from the shore.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—4 Exchange-st., and 191 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph Office—No. 21 Wall street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Decision by the Court of Claims—Secretary Marcy and the Neutrality Laws, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 22.

The Court of Claims to-day made a favorable decision in Captain ERICSSON's case, giving him over $12,000 for his application of a ship propeller and steam machinery, and superintendence in the building of the steamer *Princeton*.

Secretary MARCY, in private conversation, says that the Neutrality Laws shall be as rigidly enforced against those recruiting for WALKER as they were against Mr. CRAMPTON and the British Consula.

Although Mr. BENNETT, the Delegate from Utah, has had in his possession for months past an application from the people of that Territory for admission as a State into the Union, he will not present it this session.

The President gave a dinner party this afternoon to Generals SHIELDS, GUTMAN, LANE, CUSHING, Col. WEBLING and other officers associated with him in the Mexican War.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 22.

STEAM REVENUE CUTTER.

Off motion of Mr. SEWARD the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the House bill authorizing the President to cause to be procured, by purchase or otherwise, a suitable steamer, to be stationed at the port of New-York as a revenue cutter. The bill appropriates $150,000.

Mr. SEWARD, to render the bill satisfactory to the President and Secretary of the Treasury, moved to strike out "and for the purpose of affording relief to distressed vessels, their passengers and crews."

Mr. FESS inquired what was the object of striking out these words. It had been usual heretofore for revenue cutters to perform such service.

Mr. SEWARD said the amendment was not designed to prevent the vessel from being employed in that manner, but in order to place it upon the same footing with all Revenue Cutters, to be employed under the direction and at the discretion of the Treasury Department, instead of leaving it doubtful how much service was to be performed as a revenue cutter, and how much in another. In reply to Mr. TOOMBS he (SEWARD) remarked the bill had been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, and with the amendment he was willing that it should be passed.

Mr. TOOMBS could discover no propriety in the measure. The same reason, although not operating to the same extent, would apply to every other port in the Union, and they might all claim to have Steam Revenue Cutters instead of those now employed, which would involve ten times the present expense. Boston, Charleston and New-Orleans would present their claims for a similar appropriation. It was a question of degree, not of principle. He regarded this bill as got up by insurance officers, and designed for the special benefit of people engaged in commercial pursuits.

Mr. SEWARD said that the bill originated in the House, and was sent to the Senate and referred to the Committee on Commerce. As a member of that Committee, he had consulted with the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, (HUNTER,) and the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to it. The necessity and importance of such a vessel at the port of New-York was conceded by them, and they recommended it pass with the modification which he proposed.

Mr. SEWARD read a letter from Mr. MCKEON, District-Attorney of the City of New-York, in which such vessel was to be considered, among other reasons, as an additional safeguard against the fitting out of vessels to engage in the slave-trade.

Mr. TOOMBS was of the opinion that this was a very singular argument. It was proposed to have a steamer employed at the port of New-York, not on the coast of Africa, to prevent those exceedingly conscientious people, who will not be deterred by the law against piracy, from engaging in the African Slave-trade. [Laughter.] He would not object to the enlargement of the Revenue Cutter Service to the extent the public wants required, but thought this system would lead to great abuses.

Mr. FESSENDEN thought this was a good system, and had a similar petition of a similar character before the Committee on Commerce. The coast of Maine is a very difficult one in Winter, extreme cold and storms making it dangerous to approach. Many shipwrecks and losses of life would be avoided and a large amount of money saved the country by the employment of another cutter on that coast. The Senator from Pennsylvania (BRODHEAD) had also introduced a bill this morning, designed to render a similar service to the port of Philadelphia. These vessels are required not only at New-York, but at other points, and he desired to have it understood that this was intended as the commencement of a system.

Mr. HUNTER was willing to vote for as many cutters as were necessary, but unless the amendment be made it would imply we were not only to have Revenue Cutters for the legitimate wants of the service, but build steamers for the purpose of relieving vessels in distress. To this he objected, because he thought he saw what was to grow out of it. It was well known that from a small amount of federal jurisdiction the most gigantic schemes have grown up. The interests of navigation are already provided for by monopolies to the coasting trade in the shape of fishing counties. While he would not object to the incidental employment of Revenue Cutters in relief of distressed vessels, as has been done hitherto, he could not consent to indorse the idea that this was their main object.

Mr. FESSENDEN viewed this use as merely incidental and subservient to their chief use in connection with protection of the revenue.

Mr. SEWARD said if the bill pass as he proposed to amend it, this vessel would in all respects be like other revenue cutters, excepting it would be a steam vessel, employed mainly in revenue services, and when these services could be dispensed with relief would be afforded to distressed vessels.

Mr. WELLER observed no one could doubt the necessity of a steam revenue cutter at New-York. Such likewise was needed at other ports, particularly San Francisco. He cited instances where relief had been afforded to vessels in distress on the Pacific Coast by private steamers after the Revenue cutter had made an ineffectual attempt to reach her.

Mr. HALE said it was a new feature in legislation to require a vessel to be stationed at one particular port. All the revenue cutters were under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and could be dispatched wherever the exigencies of the service might require.

Mr. SEWARD's amendment and one by Mr. HALE, the latter's striking out the words "to be stationed at the port of New-York," were adopted.

Mr. BRODHEAD argued to show that there was as much necessity for a steam revenue cutter at Philadelphia as at New-York.

Mr. RUSK believed that this bill was required by public interest, and was not a mere project for local advantage. He was willing to extend the system, and make it general.

Mr. TOOMBS enlarged on the frightful increase of expenditure likely to be incurred by adopting a line of policy introduced by Mr. FESSENDEN, of making this thing general.

Mr. HUNTER said, inasmuch as the clause confining the expenditure to New-York was stricken out, he would be compelled to vote against the bill, regarding it as embarking in a general system.

The bill then passed by Yeas, 28; Nays, 13.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. BELL's motion to refer so much of the President's message as relates to foreign affairs to the Committee on that subject, was then taken up for further consideration.

Mr. BROWN replied to the speeches of Mr. WILSON, Mr. SEWARD, and other Republicans, remarking that the defeat and bold six sustained by them previous to the Presidential election, had been greatly chastened. At that time they had vaunteingly predicted what they would do in event of success, but now they assert only feeble opposition against any connection or affiliation with the Garrison extremists. They had intimated that at the proper time they intended to make an onset on the institution of Slavery in the States. Now they utterly disavow such intention. These gentlemen he strongly suspected found themselves, even at the North, in advance of public sentiment, and been forced to fall back upon more tenable grounds.

During this exhibition in the Senate, another not less remarkable had been made elsewhere. Politicians of ultra stamp have been somewhat changing in their tone. It seemed to be the programme of the Black Republicans that the camps of the two wings of that party should be within sight of each other for the next four years, and then standards so nearly alike that a soldier fighting under one and going over to another would not render himself liable to the charge of desertion. The Senator from New-York (SEWARD) had made him a present of his speeches published by REDFIELD. Unlike his friend from Tennessee, (Mr. JOHNSON,) he meant to take them to Mississippi, to exhibit to his constituents how much venom against them, their rights and interests, had been comprised within the limits of a volume like that he held in his hand. He read extracts therefrom, to show that Mr. SEWARD believed in a Higher Law than the Constitution; and had said—"Slavery can and must be abolished, and you and I can and must do it,"—addressing a Northern auditory.

Mr. BROWN read a letter from Mr. WILSON to WENDELL PHILLIPS, to show the desire that was expressed that they might cooperate for the emancipation of slaves, and to break the dominion of the master.

Mr. WILSON explained; he desired Mr. PHILLIPS to come on his platform, and it was not his intention to go on that of Mr. PHILLIPS.

Mr. BROWN remarked that he had been assured on good authority that WILSON had recently, at a hotel in Washington, expressed an opinion that the slaves were justified in rising and murdering their masters, and he would not advise them not to do it.

Mr. WILSON denied that he ever on any occasion had such a thought or expressed such an idea.

Mr. BROWN resumed that he had it in writing from a gentleman of high respectability, and would give him names of other witnesses testifying to the same thing. He would not now raise a question of veracity with Mr. WILSON, but would give him the proof on which he based his statement, either now or in private if he desired.

The pending motion was agreed to, and other parts of the President's message were appropriately referred. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 22.

Under a suspension of the rules, the House adopted the resolution of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, calling upon the President to communicate a statement of the amounts of money paid and liabilities incurred for the payment and support of persons called into the service of the United States, either under the designation of Militia in Kansas, or as a *posse comitatus*, by the civil officers in that Territory, since the date of its establishment, and for witnesses and arrest, detention and trial of persons charged with treason against the United States, or with violation of the so-called laws of the Territory, was adopted.

CHAPLAIN.

Rev. DANIEL WALDO was reflected Chaplain of the House. Sixteen others were voted for. Father DONEHER, a Jesuit of St. Louis, was supported by Messrs. MORRISON and KELLY, and ANTOINETTE BLACKWELL by Messrs. MOTT and STEBBINS.

GEN. SCOTT'S EXTRA PAY ALLOWED.

Mr. CLINGMAN, under a suspension of the rules, introduced a bill explanatory of the resolution authorizing the President to confer the title of Lieutenant-General by Brevet. The object was to place General SCOTT on the same footing as WASHINGTON was under the law of 1798. If SCOTT had been a subject of a foreign Government, a large donation of money would have been made as a compliment for his eminent services. But Mr. CLINGMAN had no such design. It was well known that the Attorney-General and the Secretary of War ascertained different opinions as to the extent of the grant of power by the Resolution as adopted. He did not, however, undertake to say that the decision was wrong, or that the Secretary was actuated by other than proper motives. It was a mere matter of construction.

In reply to a question by Mr. CARLILE, Mr. CLINGMAN said, General SCOTT had received about $10,000, and should this bill be passed he would receive about $20,000, for nine or ten years back. The bill gives what WASHINGTON would have received under the law of 1798—nothing more—and the amount to which Attorney-General CUSHING says he is entitled.

The bill was passed.

NATURALIZATION.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL moved a suspension of the rules, to enable the bill establishing a uniform rule of naturalization to be made the special order for the 14th of January; but it was negatived, by 89 against 92. Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 22.

No. 25.—Argument continued by Mr. CRITTENDEN for defendant, and concluded by Mr. GUYER, for plaintiff.

No. 26.—*Joseph Hufty, plaintiff*, vs. *W. H. Simons.*—Error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Plaintiff failing to appear, writ dismissed with costs.

No. 27.—*Terence Cousin, plaintiff*, vs. *Beauriste Blanc, executrix, et al.*—Argued by Mr. BENJAMIN, for defendant.

No. 28.—*Jean Louis Precost, plaintiff*, vs. *Charles E. Greneaux, Treasurer of the State of Louisiana.*—Argued by Mr. BENJAMIN for defendant.

The Slave Troubles.

A NEGRO WHIPPED TO DEATH IN TENNESSEE—ANOTHER HUNG IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 20.

The Russellville *Herald* of Wednesday last says that the Negro insurrection excitement exists in the neighborhood of Volney and Gordonsville. A number of negroes had been arrested. A negro at one of the iron works in Tennessee said he knew all about the plot but would die before he would tell. He thereupon received seven hundred and fifty lashes, from which he died.

At Cadiz, Trigg County, Kentucky, yesterday, a free negro was hung, after being tried by a vigilance committee. There are a number more in jail, some of whom will be hung. Judge COOK has called a meeting of the Court for Christmas Day. Excitement runs very high.

A HOUSE AND FOUR OF ITS INMATES BURNED BY SLAVES.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Dec. 22.

Mr. JOYCE's house at Briar Creek, Kentucky, was burned on Thursday night last, together with four of the inmates. Mr. JOYCE was absent at the time. Three slaves were arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the matter, and confessed to murdering the family, and then firing the house. It was thought summary vengeance would be taken on the negroes.

Fires.

FIRE AT NORTH DANA, MASS.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 22.

A fire in North Dana, on Thursday night last, destroyed the piano factory of Messrs. JOHNSON, STIMSON & CO., and DOAME, WHEELER & CO's saw mills, with 50,000 feet of lumber, and other property. Loss estimated at $40,000.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 22.

The Soap and Candle factory of EGGS & LEVERING, was burnt on Friday night. Loss $100,000. Insured for $60,000.

FIRE AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Dec. 21.

A fire occurred last night in the jewelry store of C. & W. H. ALLEN, in this city, damaging the building and stock to the extent of $10,000.

FIRE AT OWENSTOWN, ILL.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 22.

The Ladies' Seminary, at Owenstown, nine miles north of this city, was burnt on Saturday evening. Loss $10,000.

Weather Reports.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 22.—We had a slight fall of snow this evening, and the thermometer indicates 29° above zero.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 22.—The river is full of heavy ice at this point. The upper streams are closed, and navigation is nearly suspended. Thermometer this morning, 8° above zero.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Monday, Dec. 22.—We have had very stormy weather here of late. Strong easterly gales a mounting almost to a hurricane, prevailed during the first half of last week. The telegraph was prostrated in several places, but was promptly repaired, and is now in good working order through to New-York.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 22.—The thermometer here at 7 this morning marked 8° below zero.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Dec. 22.—Weather intensely cold here to-day.

The Iowa Legislature.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 22.

The Iowa Legislature has adjourned to the 5th of January.

New-Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, Monday, Dec. 22—11 P. M.

There are still no signs of the Steamship *America*, now in her seventeenth day out. The weather is cloudy with a light northeast wind.

THE NEW-ENGLAND FESTIVAL.

The May-Flower in Full Bloom.

A Table Speech from Col. Thomas H. Benton.

TOASTS, &c.

The New-Englanders in New-York celebrated the One Hundred and Thirty-second Anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims with unusual enthusiasm last night. There was the regular dinner of the New-England Society at the Astor House, and a ball and supper at the Lafarge Hotel, the latter by the New-England Association. The announcement that Ex-Senator BENTON, of Missouri, would be a guest at the dinner, attracted an unusual number of the members of the Society, and all the tickets were sold long before the dinner hour arrived.

At 6½ o'clock, the company, numbering 233 gentlemen, among whom were men of the most distinguished sons of New-England in New-York, sat down to a sumptuous dinner. The large dining-room was brilliantly illuminated, and the upper end was ornamented with portraits of WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN, while HEALY's portrait of WEBSTER was hung at the lower end. The tables were superbly decorated with ornamental confectionery, illustrative of Pilgrim history, and all the appointments were in the elegant style which has so long been characteristic of the Astor House.

Previous to the dinner an election for officers for the coming year was had, and the following gentlemen, with two exceptions, were all reflected:

President—Rufus W. Bonney.
First Vice-President—Wm. Curtis Noyes.
Second Vice-President—Wm. M. Evarts.
Counselors—Henry A. Hurlbut, Willard Parker, Silas E. Everett, Frederick G. Thurston.
Assistant Counselors—Moses H. Grinnell, Charles A. Stetson, W. N. Blakeman, L. G. Lockwood, S. N. Stebbins, George S. Stephenson, E. D. Morgan, Chas. E. Beebe.
Treasurer—Luther B. Wyman.
Secretary—L. P. Hubbard.

The President of the Society presided, assisted by Messrs. EVARTS and WYMAN, as Vice-Presidents. At the cross-table sat, on the right of the President, Col. BENTON, WILLIAM C. BRYANT, RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, President of the German Society; Mr. MILES, of the St. David's; ARTHUR GILMAN, Esq., of Boston; MOSES H. GRINNELL, Mr. O'GORMAN, President of the St. Patrick's Society; and W. M. EVARTS; on the left were Rev. RICHARD STORRS, Jr., of Brooklyn; President FOWLER, of the St. George's; President JOHNSTON, of the St. Andrew's; DEPARTER GOMEZ, President of the St. Nicholas; Rev. Mr. OSGOOD, of the Church of the Messiah; Professor RAYMOND, Principal of the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn; JOSEPH HOXIE, and Rev. Mr. PARKER, of Brooklyn.

After the cloth was removed the first regular toast given—"The Day we Celebrate"—Mrs. HEMANS' ode, the "Pilgrim Fathers" was admirably sung.

The second regular toast—"The President of the United States"—was respectfully cheered, but no one responded.

"The Governor of the State of New-York," was the next toast in order. A letter was read from the Governor elect by Mr. EVARTS.

"The City of New-York," the fourth toast, was responded to by JOSEPH HOXIE, in a pathetic and humorous speech, and a letter from Mayor WOOD, in reply to an invitation to attend the dinner, was read. This letter was so curt and crusty that it elicited a good deal of merriment. The Mayor evidently did not appreciate the honor that had been conferred upon him very highly.

The fifth toast, "The Clergy of New-England," was responded to in a most eloquent and stirring speech by Rev. Mr. STORRS, which was greeted at the close by nine hearty cheers.

The Chairman proposed the next toast as follows: "The United States of America: our Country, our whole Country." New-England contributed the wisdom of her statesmen, and the valor of her soldiers to establish the foundations of our Liberty and Union; she will uphold both the wisdom of her statesmen and the valor of her soldiers to preserve them. [Immense applause.]

After appropriate music the Chairman proposed the "Health of Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON, of Missouri," which was honored with enthusiastic cheers.

Col. BENTON rose amid renewed plaudits, and, after saluting the President, and the gentlemen of the company, he turned to the lady spectators in the recess behind the President's table, at which he sat; and addressed to them some complimentary remarks, which were inaudible to the gentlemen in the body of the apartment. At the same time he apologized to the lords of the creation, as they were called, for turning his back upon them for a moment to address those whom they delighted to honor and to love. [Applause.] While he, (Mr. HOXIE,) who had favored them with his sentiments, had gone on to indulge the filial sentiment in which all would join him, who had or had had mothers—and that embraced the whole of them—while he had gone on with filial affection to attribute what had fallen to his lot of usefulness and respectability in life, and they all knew that had been great, to the cares of a pious mother, he (Col. B.) also could do the same. With a mother he read not only the Scriptures but history. When other boys were in Robinson Crusoe and Tom Thumb, he read Plutarch and British history; and at the age of ten, he had taken such a dislike to Sir EDWARD COKE on account of his brutality, and to Sir WALTER RALEIGH, that after he had become a lawyer, he never was able to quote the former in court; and he believed he never quoted him in his life. Another speaker had given to them very properly two things which had been carried from the New World to the Old—he joined him heartily and without limitation in one of them, and that was a pretty fair compromise, taking one and objecting to the other, although he was not a man of compromises in politics—[laughter]—he (Dr. STORRS) had told them of two things which were carried from the New World to the Old: One of them was a weed which no animal of the brute creation would touch, dry or green—nothing, even the browsing goat or the rooting hog, or the mole that fed upon thistles and briars, would touch it; yet man took it. His mother asked him never to use the weed, and he had never touched it from infancy to the present day in any way in which it is used.

And now for something more serious. She asked him not to game, and he had never gamed. He could not tell this day who was winning or losing in any game that might be played before him. And as he was upon his confessional and must go through it, he would state that she had admonished him against hard drink, and whatever capacity for endurance he might have so represent (he did not speak of performance, but he endured a great deal,) and whatever usefulness he had attained in life, he attributed to having complied with her pious and earnest counsels. When he was only seven years of age she asked him not to drink, and he took the resolution of total abstinence and long before societies for that purpose were formed he was an abstinence society, at a time when he was the sole constituent member of his own body; and that he would adhere to for all time. It was to the women as mothers of men that he looked, more than to the sterner sex. He did not make much account of the lords of creation in raising up men; he looked to the mothers. And among those mothers, while we found them everywhere, for human nature was nearly about the same everywhere, yet if we looked to New-England, whose virtues it was particularly appropriate to celebrate on this occasion, we found that she gave to us eminent principles in the care which she had taken to add to the moral and intellectual stamina, and the graceful ness and form of person which distinguished her daughters, an education and moral and intellectual culture. And, now, having paid his respects to those who had the place of honor wherever they might be, for wherever they were that was the place of honor—[Cheers]—having paid his respects to them, he would address himself to the sentiment which had been delivered—"Our country, our whole country."

He responded to that with all his heart; and without going into the reasons which bound the whole together, he would say in brief that the two halves of this Union, the North and South, were made for each other as much as Adam and Eve were made for one another; and he would say, occurred be the surprise, and bruised his head, that would undertake to sow mischief or make division between them. [Loud cheers.] The next sentiment contained in the toast was a tribute to the wisdom, sagacity and courage of the New-England men who assisted in carrying us successfully through the war of the Revolution by their courage, and afterwards by their wisdom laid the foundations of the Government under which we live.

History had done them justice on all those points, and history would carry down their names together with the foremost of those of Virginia and the South, as having acted their great and equal parts in a spirit of brotherhood and generous emulation in carrying the country safely through the war of the Revolution, and afterwards in founding the Government under which we live. Then came the third part of the sentiment, which was prospective, which looked ahead, and which undertook to speak for New-England in time to come. That was a point on which the experience that he had just gone through enabled him to speak. It was but a short time ago that standing on the banks of the Missouri, rather more than 100 miles beyond where the sun sets in the "Father of Floods," he put his foot on the car to come far East; and to the banks of the Penobscot, 1,700, 1,800 miles off, every inch of the distance was a tribute to the enterprise of New-England; for the whole distance which he traveled over was on roads which New England enterprise had made. [Cheers.] It was his fortune to see in a very short time what few could see in our extended country and on our lengthened roads; he saw the end of a railroad which stretches nearest to the setting sun, and also saw that end which stretches nearest to the rising sun; and when he had got to that end towards the rising sun, he was so "far East" that the people "down East" spoke of New-York as being in the West. [Laughter and applause.] This was very strange to him who when on the banks of the Missouri still looked towards the setting sun to find the West, and yet this "down East" was so far north that a line drawn to it from the spot on which he was supposed to tread, would cut off a large share of Queen VICTORIA's dominions—all her share and all our share of the great lakes of Ontario and Erie, her capital of Upper Canada, the best part of Lower Canada; and at the same time Old England and New-England enterprise going together so closely in the march of improvement, that he could have gone back to St. Louis through the dominions of Queen VICTORIA sooner than through the heart of his own country. New-England had done her share. And he might acknowledge a tribute which a New-England gentleman had paid him to-day. An inquiry had been made by him of his (Col. BENTON's) whereabouts, and whether he could be here this evening. On being answered in the affirmative, that New-England gentleman who has had occasion to become acquainted with him, replied that he would be here or he would be dead! and he was here. [Loud applause.] He (Col. B.) had gone through New-England and for a purpose he need not explain here. He had been through New-England for the last 20 days far down East, and upon several lines, and he had seen masses of people everywhere and conversed with them and became acquainted with them, and he would say that he was qualified by experience to answer to the last clause which the toast maintained, which pledged New-England courage, patriotism, and sagacity, to the sustenance of this Union; and he was qualified to vouch for the whole of it. [Loud applause.] And he regretted that inclination, or duty, or circumstances did not compel us of the two halves of the Union, to mix more with each other. [Applause.] He wished that all those of the South who were charged with the administration of public affairs could go into New-England as he had done, meeting those people in masses, each of them invited into their houses, welcomed to their hospitality, and treated with a kindness and affection which would be to him a solace to the last moment of his existence. [Cheers.] He wished that others could do the same; and now that Congress had put itself upon salaries, and thus paid itself for the whole year, if he had been in Congress at the time he should have moved an amendment that as they had become salaried officers, and were paid the whole year, they should be in session whole year, and that the session should commence immediately upon election, and in this way: that every one who was elected North should immediately proceed South and stay there till Congress meets, and that every one who was elected South should immediately proceed North and stay there for the same time. [Great cheering.] They would then come together with better knowledge of each other, and, as we all asserted, with a better disposition to harmonize things; and if there were some of them who should come here with notions of division in their heads, he would give his honor that if they saw the fair young women of New-England as he did, their heads would be full enough of union before they got back. [Laughter and cheering.] It was now three centuries and a half since this North America was discovered. That which was called South America, and on occasions of this kind he included Mexico in the descriptions of the latter, was discovered one hundred years before this North America, and was a land full of attraction, of sunshine and of flowers and of perfumes, of gold and silver and diamonds, and had a people in an advanced stage of civilization. North America possessed none of these, and yet what had been the difference between the progress of the two Americas? This America of ours, settled by the Pilgrims and their compatriots, had gone forward, advancing to a degree of refinement, of civilization, of prosperity, of happiness, of civil and religious Liberty, which left the other immeasurably behind. And that spoke something for races. And now, what North America was to South America.—so superior in attractions of soil and climate, that same thing New-England was to the rest of North America; the Mississippi, the Hudson, the Androscoggin and the Penobscot being as far behind the James River and Potomac in their attractions as they (the latter) were behind the Amazon and La Plata.

And yet what had been the result? The result had been that this New-England, as far behind the others in soil and climate as that was behind South America, had gone ahead in all the arts which belong to useful and ornamental life, or which contribute to the advancement and profit of the human being. It sent into the other parts of the Union young men to instruct the youth, pious and learned persons to fill the pulpits, eminent men in every walk of life, and artisans, though mentioned last, yet among the most honorable of the whole. New-England had done it. And he who had been through her fields, her houses, her factories from top to bottom, had found everywhere an abundance of hospitality and a comfort of living with which he was before unacquainted. He had conversed with the young women who were engaged in the factories and found them attractive and comely, possessing modesty without bashfulness, an easy confidence without assurance, ready conversation without commonplace, and great general intelligence. He went into not only their factories, but into their boarding-houses, and there all his ideas were reversed, for instead of the accommodations of the English operatives, he found them, he thought he might say without disparagement of anybody, about as comfortably and as handsomely situated as members of Congress are at Washington City. [Laughter.] He had also visited both Yale and Cambridge, and had been invited to appear at the latter place to deliver his discourse on the Union in the hearing of some seven or eight hundred young men engaged in all the different studies which belong to colleges. Such an invitation was encouraging, and he was going back to comply with it; and in doing so he went to assist in carrying into effect the concluding sentiment which the toast conveyed. And when he returned to the West he should be able to bear his testimony everywhere that in all the extended dominion of this wide Union there was no place where the hearts of the people—he spoke of the great masses of the overpowering numbers of the people—there was no place where the hearts of the people more loyal to the Union of these States. [Prolonged cheering amid which the hon. gentleman resumed his seat.]

To the next toast, "The Press,"

W. CULLEN BRYANT, Esq., responded in a speech, in the course of which he made a series of touching allusions to the fidelity with which the gentlemen of the American press followed the mild and peaceful and brotherly example of old Deacon Gaspar, who established the first newspaper ever published on this Continent, the Boston *News Letter*.

Mr. FILLMORE, special correspondent of the London *Times*, rose in compliance with the repeated cheers which followed an intimation by Col. FULLER that he was in the room, and briefly returned thanks. He claimed for England that the Pilgrim Fathers did not carry away all their liberal sentiments with them in the *Mayflower*, and expressed his belief that England and America were to be the two great conquerors and civilizers of the earth, each pursuing a different path, but both laboring for the same end; one extending her conquests East; the other her conquests West; and both destined to proceed until John and Jonathan should shake hands on the coast of China. [Immense applause.]

The toast of "Woman" was eloquently responded to by Dr. OSGOOD.

To that of "The Sister Societies," the representatives of those institutions present severally acknowledged the sentiment.

A number of other toasts, regular and irregular, were proposed and honored with due enthusiasm, and the affair was kept up with unabated zeal till after 12 o'clock.

Festival of the New-England Association.

One of the most brilliant festival celebrations of the season took place last evening, at the Lafarge House, in Broadway. For the purpose of distinguishing the programme of enjoyments from the respectable old-fogy celebration at the Astor House, there was in addition to an excellent supper and capital speeches,—a hop. And such a hop. Take out your cleanest pocket handkerchief and prepare for a miscellaneous watering of the mouth—if your readers are accustomed to exhibit themselves that way. There were nearly one hundred and fifty ladies present, and they were the most elegant, elegant, and the most beautiful that nearly one hundred and fifty influential men of cultivated taste could select in search of those qualities which make these portions of the City most famous for youth and beauty. The dancing commenced soon after 9 o'clock, and continued until near daylight, with no interruption other than was necessary for a sensible enjoyment of the supper, which was served at 12—sufficiently late to prevent any lengthened report of the elegant speeches that were there and then delivered.

It was the third celebration of the New-England Association, and certainly the best they have had. Formerly the enjoyment has been obstructed by eating and speaking. The new element brought out the ladies and of course it was a success.

Burning of the Steamer Knoxville.

THE STEAMER A TOTAL LOSS.

$200,000 DAMAGE.

About One-Half Covered by Insurance.

The steamer *Knoxville*, of the Savannah line of steamers, caught fire last evening, shortly before 9 o'clock, and before the fire could be extinguished became a total wreck.

The steamer was lying at her pier, No. 4 North River, where she has been lying the past two days for repairs, to her engine. Some men had been at work during the day in repairing the boilers att

NEWS FROM KANSAS.

[illegible] FROM THE STATE CENTRE—TRANQUILLITY IN SOUTHERN [illegible]—MERCURIANS REBUILDING—A BALL, [illegible] MEETING.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1856.

For the last few months the State Central Committee have been busily engaged in receiving goods from the East, and distributing them among the poor and destitute of Kansas. Already, from $15,000 to $20,000 worth of clothing has been sent out to be so distributed among the needy throughout the Territory; [illegible], and many families have been relieved from suffering for the common necessaries of life. This distribution is form a fair estimate of the amount of good done by giving these things. The sympathies have evidenced in many of the generous sympathy expressed in their behalf by friends far distant, and they have been induced to resolve upon remaining here until the question of Slavery or Freedom is settled.

[illegible] the object of the Committee to relieve [illegible] cases first, and then those who [illegible] was caused comfortable ill will and [illegible] among strong and nearly even, who [illegible] work, but to be fed and clothed at [illegible] expense. We are thankful that so few of these have concluded to remain with us. The [illegible] for the States, if not before, just as [illegible] was over. The disturbances in Kansas have [illegible] of them to come here for principle, who [illegible] to pay community. They are ready to rob [illegible] party, and live on the public. It should be generally understood, that all of the Free-State men are [illegible] the Pro-Slavery men desire. There [illegible] in both parties.

[illegible] of Slavery, is the great sin, and on [illegible] in Atchison array, each contending for [illegible] when the question is not introduced. There is no union between the lovers of Freedom and the lovers of Slavery. The third party [illegible] fight, to furnish them an opportunity to [illegible].

Mr. Adams of Constantinople arrived here this [illegible] from him it seems that all is quiet in the [illegible] of Kansas. The United States troops [illegible] into Winsor quarters. [illegible] Free-State men whose property was destroyed by the Missourians have commenced rebuilding. The old settlers are not discouraged, while those who came in this Fall and made a settlement, look upon the dark side of the picture, and despair of success in their contest with the slave power.

There are many destitute families in that region, who have been relieved by contributions of money and clothing from the friends of Kansas in the States. The ladies of Alton, Illinois, recently sent $600 worth of clothing to the Missourians, all of which has been given out, and money for the purchase of provisions received from ladies of Chicago, Illinois.

Two better were stolen in this city during the night. No clue to their whereabouts.

A meeting of citizens was held at Quindaro, Kansas, a town on the Missouri, between Chatteau and Mt. Wilson, [illegible] Secretary, Rev. Jonathan Stubbs was made chairman. GEORGE R. PARKS and other gentlemen of Parkville, Mo., and gentlemen of the Territory, $32,000 were subscribed on the spot to build a railroad from that place to Lawrence.

A wagon road, between Quindaro and this city is about to be built at an expense of $3,000. SIGMA.

AFFAIRS AT OSSAWATOMIE—CHURCH ORGANIZED, [illegible] ADDRESS, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

OSSAWATOMIE, Kansas, Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1856.

The people of this city and vicinity have suffered considerably in consequence of the troubles. [illegible] have been buried, property destroyed [illegible] by invaders. But notwithstanding the [illegible] the Free-State men are not yet discouraged, [illegible] of them have already recommenced the construction of buildings to take the place of those destroyed by the enemy. The women manifest good pluck, and the sun of their hope goeth not down. [illegible] is good for a longer stay in Kansas, [illegible] disposed to give up the contest.

The Church was organized some months since under the pastoral care of Rev. Messrs. REDIE and FRYER, both faithful ministers of the Cross. These men remain with their flock amid all the difficulties, and will not go and leave them. Clergymen in the States can form no conception of the inconveniences, trials and privations that their brother ministers are compelled to suffer in Kansas; surely they must have their reward. A building designed for preaching and for a school was in process of construction at the time of the attack upon the city, and together with the Sunday School Library and church furniture, was burned by the Missourians. Religious services are held here every Sunday; the people meet for the purpose at about the different hours.

For some time one of our Lecompton Marshals has been in this neighborhood with a posse, attempting to arrest Free-State men. Six have been captured and taken to Tecumseh for trial. Three of them are there now in prison, the others have escaped. Not a single Pro-Slavery man has yet been arrested in this vicinity up to the present time. Several writs have been issued out against them, but not one has yet been served upon them. A Missourian with whom I am stopping thinks that nine-tenths of all the settlers within ten miles of this city are for a Free State; he estimates the number now living within that distance at 500 souls, many of whom are in a very destitute condition—several have been relieved by aid received from the States, and more will be within a few days.

A benevolent Quaker gentleman living near, gave me a barrel of flour from his store as long as it lasted; he was then sick, and is now destitute himself; with the aid received from his neighbors he is getting along.

The institution of Slavery has been a heavy tax upon the inhabitants of Kansas. One old gentleman, living about four miles from this, 50 years of age, emigrated from Wisconsin to this Territory about two years since. He has had his property stolen and destroyed by the enemy. One son was killed at the time of the attack upon this city, who bravely defended until their ammunition was gone, by old Captain Brown and his men. He has at last given up the contest, and intends returning to the States. His unfortunate expedition has cost him a son, and a small fortune of $4,000, which all of his life he has been accumulating for old age. The history of that old man is the history of hundreds in Kansas in the same condition. SILAS FOSTER.

PROPERTY DESTROYED ON BIG SUGAR CREEK—UNITED STATES TROOPS DEPATCHED THERE—A NEW COLONY—CONTINUATION OF THE SALE OF THE DELAWARE LANDS.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Friday, Dec. 12, 1856.

If one settlement has suffered more than another here in Kansas, during the invasions from without, it is that on Big Sugar Creek. That region has for a long time been invested with gangs of horse and cattle stealers, from Missouri and Arkansas. Houses, stores and other improvements of the Free-State settlers have been threatened, and in several instances the threats have been executed, and valuable property destroyed. It is near Missouri, and the Free-State men have continued up and down the creek for miles, many of them without arms or munitions of war for their protection, and in their exposed condition they have suffered frequent inroads by the enemy. Many outrages have been perpetrated in that neighborhood, until it was considered very dangerous for any person guilty of a love for Freedom to attempt a settlement there. Many of the original squatters have been forced to leave, and in a few cases were murdered. On the return of the Governor to Lecompton from his tour through Southern Kansas, he stated that it was quiet in all the settlements, excepting the one on Big Sugar, and there some marauding parties from Missouri were committing many depredations upon the property of the settlers. He immediately ordered a company of United States troops to be stationed there to protect the people, since then we have heard of but few outrages in that settlement, and the Governor deserves thanks for his energy and activity in restoring peace and order in that district. Several settlers in that region have been from time to time trying to induce emigrants to go down there and make a settlement. Some have responded; but until very recently I have heard of no large number who intended going there.

In this city a Company of seventy-five young men, strong and resolute, have organized a colony and are now making active preparations to go down there, taking Sharps and become actual settlers. They intend to leave in a day or two for the Big Sugar, considering the most of danger the post of duty, and where their presence will be a valuable acquisition to the settlement, and do much to keep order and quiet among the Free-State squatters. [illegible] have formed a part of the militia organized by the Governor, and commanded by Colonel [illegible], recently disbanded and mustered out of the service of the United States, by Gideon Samuel, of the United States army.

The sale of the Delaware lands still continues at Fort Leavenworth. On Wednesday, [illegible] lot of ranges Nos. 19 and 20, in township [illegible], containing [illegible] acres, which had been allotted to Indian [illegible] is range 21 in the same township, the Shawnee town site, adjoining Leavenworth City, which is in range 22, will be sold. By lots, these succeeded to the highest bidder, those improved to the claimants at the appraised valuation, which is $25 per acre. The sales progress rather slowly, and at great expense to the Government, the unoccupied claims sell at a high rate, and the most of them have been purchased by Pro-Slavery men. Northern men allow themselves to be out-bid by their southern competitors, for the possession of these lands, the most valuable in Kansas. SIGMA.

Card From Edward Daniels.

Mr EDWARD DANIELS publishes in the Chicago papers an appeal for aid for Kansas, and says:

"Nearly all the cases of need in Kansas would be met by furnishing employment, or extending credit, as a rule. Therefore, would it not be well to give away nothing? Schoolhouses, churches, and hospitals could be erected at a few prominent places, and the labor so distributed as to relieve a great number of persons. In other cases provisions and clothing could be sold on credit, each person receiving anything from the Committee giving an obligation to pay for it at a given time. There is no serious difficulty in applying this principle of distribution, and while it relieves the necessities of all, it saves them from the loss of self-respect and the demoralization consequent upon receiving alms.

"The great body of those who need help have good claims, and as soon as they can get returns from their crops, will be abundantly able to repay any advance which they require now. I know that the great body of the settlers would much rather receive aid in this way, than be treated as pauper-mercuries.

Scenes on the Missouri River.

From the Kansas Tribune, 8th.

A friend who has just arrived from the East relates a ludicrous circumstance which he witnessed on board the boat when coming up the river.

A genuine fire-eating, blood-and-thunder son of the South had just come on board, and, as is often the case, immediately commenced swaggering about, declaring in his half drunken profundity, his firm adhesion to Southern principles, hatred to Abolitionists, &c., that he would whip every Free-State man on board, no matter who, or how many, he was bound to have a fight. In the midst of his bravado, the Captain of the boat stepped up to him and inquired if it was really his desire to have a fight. The fellow replied that it was—like the metropolitan "Moses," he must fight, or spit. "Very well," says he, "you shall be gratified; if you are so very anxious, I will fight you, right here," and proceeded to divest himself of his coat preparatory for the conflict, but contrary to the programme, the courageous representative of the "chivalry," like his compatriots on other memorable occasions, had vamoosed; he was "nowhar."

Additional from Mexico.

THE CAPITULATION OF PUEBLA—MINOR EMEUTES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY—OUTRAGES BY INDIANS IN DURANGO—ALVAREZ—IMPORTANT VICTORY OVER INDIANS IN YUCATAN.

In yesterday's impression we gave some important particulars of the surrender of Puebla to the Government troops. We find the following additional items of interest in the New-Orleans *Courier* of the 14th inst.:

"The insurrection at Puebla, it appears, was concluded on the 4d inst., by the capitulation of those engaged in it, to the force under Gen. ARAGO; the two ringleaders, ORDUÑA and MIRAMON, previously making their escape. Generals GUTIERREZ and OCAMPO were at the time advancing toward the city with a force in aid of the insurgents, but finding themselves overwhelming opposed by the victorious Government troops, had to flee, and the former of them, if we are not misinformed, is the person of that name who came hither passenger in the *Calhoun*. Severe other attempts to throw succor for the insurgents into the city had been previously made, but had failed. A padre named MARIN was conspicuous in them.

There had been quite a number of minor *emeutes* in various parts of the country; but all are represented to have signally failed. The Convent of San José, in the Capital, was being made the theatre of one of them when the conspiracy was discovered; a quantity of arms were seized, and a number of arrests made—the padres figuring here, too. At Zacatlap, on the 8th ult., Ex-General GUTIERREZ, who was leading an outbreak there, was defeated with a loss of thirty of his followers, after they had made a desperate effort to burn the place. We have nothing enabling us to judge whether GUTIERREZ is the same as the one above mentioned. At Guanajuato, also, on the 8th ult., a band of some eighty, headed by D. IGNACIO CARRERA, made an *emeute*, to the whoop of "Vive la religion!" They were easily put down, but not till they savagely wounded a young lady, whom they saw in a gallery!! CARRERA had been tried and sentenced to death; but, having petitioned for pardon, was considered likely to get it. A monk named JOSÉ MARIA CAMACHO, and another named VILLALOBOS, had also been captured. At Tulancingo another band was routed. At Amatlan, in the State of Vera Cruz, on the 20th of October, one ROMERO, with eight (!) men got up a movement, in which he was aided by a *padre*, VILLA SEÑOR. Government forces making down upon them, they fled to Paraje-Nuevo, where they dispersed, under the last command—Napoleonic—at Waterloo. "*Sunt qui sunt—Sic parvis componere magnis componere.*" At San Luis Potosi there had also been an outbreak, easily suppressed.

A new militia corps had been established in the capital, called "Defenders of peace and order." Some 700 men had volunteered into it, about 500 of whom were already provided with arms.

The leaders in the outbreak at Tampico against Gov. GARZA, we perceive were one VALDOMAR, who was proclaimed as his successor, and one CASTILLAN PEREZ.

The Indians in Durango continue their savage murders and robberies. A journal of the capital of the State says that the number of persons who have been killed by these barbarians, since they first commenced their cruel incursions, now amounts to the enormous number of 5,801! Besides which, there are 155 others of both sexes missing, the majority of whom are believed to be wearing out a sad existence in captivity among the monsters. The supreme Government is earnestly and with manifest justice appealed to to aid the unfortunate inhabitants of the frontier against them, at all events as soon as released from the infamous revolutionary distractions to which it has been subjected.

The *Heraldo* reports, as an illustration of the character of some of "the Church" in Mexico, a case in which two sacristans got to fighting in a church, and one finally stabbed the other.

The Government of Yucatan has formally and strongly protested against a grant made to Messrs. LIMANTOUR and LEVASSEUR, by the Supreme Government, giving them exclusive permission to cultivate textil and filamentous plants in the State, and to export them. Yucatan is said to derive the greater part of its resources from the cultivation of *henequen*, a species of hemp, and of course such a grant could not but be most oppressive and unjust.

The *Heraldo* pays a very handsome compliment to Mr. GADSDEN, our late Minister to Mexico, who is said to have made many friends and to have won much esteem there.

The difficulty with England with respect to the Barrow case is stated to have been settled. One of the terms is the restoration of Mr. BARROW to his Consulate at Tepic.

Gen. ALVAREZ is reported to have advanced from Guerrero with a force of, the *Monitor* says, from 5,000 to 6,000 men, to aid Gen. COMONFORT in putting down the rebellion at Puebla. Fortunately this was done before he had reached the place. His action, however, is satisfactory proof of his approval of President COMONFORT's course, of his determination to aid in sustaining the present order of things in the country.

Rumors of a desire by President COMONFORT to establish a protectorate under the United States had been circulated; but they are authoritatively, and no doubt correctly, pronounced without foundation.

We see nothing further of importance in reference to the difficulties with Spain. They will, doubtless, we think, be amicably arranged.

In Yucatan, says the *Independent*, an important victory was gained over Indians on the 15th, 16th and 17th of October. The savages had 200 killed, a large number wounded, and 15 men and 5 women made prisoners by the State troops, who also took considerable booty, consisting of tobacco, wax, hides, yarn, copal, &c."

Matters in Nicaragua.

The following extract of a private letter from an intelligent American, lately an officer in Gen. WALKER's army, gives his view of the condition of his force:

LA VIRGIN, Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1856.

* * Gen. WALKER's prospects now look pretty dark. He was obliged to retreat from Massaya after fighting for four days, and he has now moved his whole army from Granada to this place, after laying Granada in ruins. The enemy are now in possession of the entire State, with the exception of the Transit road, and they say they will have that soon.

A month ago there were between 1,900 and 2,000 fighting men in the General's army; now there are not more than 700 or 800 men fit for duty, and against this small force are opposed the entire allied forces of Guatemala, San Salvador and Costa Rica, amounting to some 6,000 strong. I am afraid they will whip the Americans out at last. Yours, &c.

THE EMPEROR OF HAYTI PUTTING DOWN AN INSURRECTION.—Letters from the Island of Hayti, received in this city, state that Soulouque, the black Emperor of Hayti, lately visited Aux Cayes for the purpose of settling accounts with such of the inhabitants of that part of the Island as had participated in the late insurrection. Twenty-five of the most guilty were shot, nineteen at one time. He also stated that any future rising would be punished in an equally severe manner. The Island is now profoundly quiet, but it is overstocked with exports from the United States. The paper currency, which has been as low in value as five cents, silver currency, has now risen to six and a quarter cents.—*Boston Traveller, 19d.*

A meeting of the members of the Republican State Central Committee of Ohio will be held at Columbus on Wednesday, the 14th of January, 1857.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—HOUSE, Dec. 22.

Supreme Court—Circuit—Nos. 2892, 2817, 2836, [illegible], 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48. Adjourned for the term.

Superior Court—Nos. 2844, 2846, 2848, 2850, 2852, 1611, 1, 776, 4, 651, 653, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713.

Decision in the Suit as to the Validity of the Sale of the Brick Church Grounds—Dismissal of Complaint with Costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MONDAY, Dec. 22.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

Robert H. Arkenburgh and W. F. Earle vs. Fernando Wood and others, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty (the Corporation) of the City of New-York.

Judge Roosevelt delivered the following decision this morning, in the above case:

This suit is brought to test the validity of the late sale of the plot of ground on which the edifice commonly known as the Brick Church stands. It is instituted, not by the Corporation of the City, but by individual citizens, on behalf of themselves and all other tax-payers, against the Corporation, and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The plaintiffs allege that the consideration to be paid to the City, on the sale complained of, is far below the real value of the City's reserved rights in the premises, and that the mode of disposing of these rights, although nominally by public auction, as required by law, was really in consequence of a previous adjustment of the proportionate shares of the City and the Church, by private bargain; and that the consummation of the arrangement would be a great sacrifice of the public property, entailing a corresponding increase of individual taxation, and ought, therefore, by way of preventive remedy, to be perpetually enjoined, according to the prayer of the complaint.

To this complaint, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the Corporation of the City, the only parties named as defendants, have interposed a demurrer, on the ground, among others, that, admitting all the allegations made in the complaint to be true, the plaintiffs have no right, in this action, to the decree which they ask for.

The ground in question belonged originally to the City in fee simple absolute, and was leased in perpetuity at a small rent to the officers of the corporation for the purposes of a Church, and church-yard or cemetery, and subject to the condition of forfeiture should the parties at any time "apply or convert the same to private, or secular uses."

Under such a lease in fee, two rights, it will be seen, were reserved to the City; one a right to reënter for non-payment of rent, the other, a right to reënter for breach of condition. And the question—one at least of the questions—is, what is the legal character of these reserved rights, and who has the legal power to dispose of them and in what manner.

By the City ordinance, duly passed in 1844, authority was given to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund "to sell and dispose of all *real estate* belonging to the Corporation, and not in use for, or reserved for public purposes." That the Brick Church property was not in use for *public* purposes, within the meaning of the ordinance, has already been decided on the motion made for a preliminary injunction. The exception, it was held, had reference to the Parks, Squares, Court-houses, Alms-houses, Engine-houses, *Penitentiaries, and other grounds and buildings* of that nature, having a general city character and devoted to *general city uses other than mere revenue*, and not to grounds occupied by a particular denomination of Christians, for their exclusive and special benefit, and in which no other denomination, nor other congregation of the same denomination, could participate. Such a limited and partial appropriation, it was held, was not a reservation for public use. The purpose was to advance the interests of the "First Presbyterian Church"—a purpose which, however laudable, was not a "public purpose" within the meaning of the law in this country, where the union of Church and State, under its present form of government, is in effect prohibited.

If this view of the meaning of the words "reserved for public purposes" be correct, then so far as the exception contained in the ordinance is concerned, the Commissioners had authority to sell, and the first difficulty in the case is removed.

The next difficulty arises out of the suggestion that the property in question is the "real estate" of the Church, and not of the City.

As I understand the law on this subject, it is both. Where a lease in perpetuity is granted, reserving rent, the right to rent issuing out of the land is as much "real estate belonging to the lessor," as the right to the occupancy of the land itself, is "real estate belonging to the lessee." And it descends to heirs and may be sold and conveyed to purchasers in the same manner. (1 R. S., 748.) There is besides a peculiar fitness in placing such a species of property at the disposal of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to pay the City debts. It is an interest which can be readily estimated and has no other than a pecuniary value. It may well, therefore, be comprehended in a power to sell "all the real estate belonging to City not reserved for public purposes."

But the right to require that the land granted should be devoted to Church purposes, and to reënter in case of breach of the condition, it may well be argued, stands upon a different footing. The grant, it must be remembered, was made under the colonial system. Its date is ten years prior to the Declaration of Independence. And its language, therefore, must be interpreted by the rules of law and public policy which then prevailed. Under those rules it was competent to the then City Government, "the worshipful, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty," to make a grant to "the English Presbyterian Church of the City of New-York, according to the Westminster confession of faith, catechism and directory, and agreeable to the then Church of Scotland," and to require, as a condition of its continuance, that the property, although granted "forever," should not at any time be "converted to private, secular uses" on pain of forfeiture. The British Constitution in 1766 was, as it is still, a union of Church and State. It recognized the principle of special privileges, both secular and ecclesiastical—a principle which continued in full force until the Revolution, or until the adoption of the State Constitution in 1777, abolishing, from that time forth, "all discrimination or preference in religious profession and worship."

Having this in mind, we have to inquire what was the meaning of an inhibition against "private secular uses" in a City grant made in 1766? For that purpose the whole instrument, and the prior and attending circumstances, must be taken together. From these it appears clearly that the object of the petitioners in asking, and the meaning of the City Corporation in making, the grant, was, that the plot of ground in question should be devoted to the erection of "an edifice or church, (with its accompanying cemetery,) for the public worship of Almighty God," and that it should be applied, on pain of forfeiture, to no other use, all other uses being designated as "private secular uses," inconsistent with the scope and intent of the grant. The expression "private secular" was not used as contradistinguished from public secular. The prohibition, in which it occurs, was merely a negative mode of reiterating the direct purpose of the grant, which, as already stated, was the public worship of the Supreme Being, and not a public "secular" use, however beneficial.

Any "appropriation, application or conversion," therefore, of the premises to worldly objects, without the consent of the grantors or their successors, the present Corporation of the City, would, by the terms and spirit of the instrument, at the option of the City government, work a forfeiture and authorize a reëntry reinstating the grantors in their original estate.

The question then arises, have the Corporation given any consent arresting this condition of the grant? None is set up in the pleadings, and the demurrer admits that none was given. And if I were allowed to look into the affidavits, read on a former motion, it would appear that, although a resolution to that effect was passed by both Boards of the Common Council, yet, having been adopted by one Board in one year, and concurred in by the other Board in a subsequent year, it was void, as contrary to the City Charter.

Should it be said that the Corporation had assented to the waiver by the act of their agents the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the answer must be that a power to sell the "real estate" of the City, and to sell it only for financial purposes (the limit of the Commissioners' authority) is not a power to release a condition not pecuniary, attached to real estate already disposed of, and disposed of subject to such condition and with an express view to religious and not pecuniary uses. And if the Commissioners had no power without a special resolution of the Common Council, to release the condition and defeat the leading object of the grant, how could they dispose of the right of reëntry which had been reserved solely as the means of enforcing compliance?

As to the rent reserved, that of course was a mere matter of pounds, sterling or currency. Being reserved too in perpetuity, it was what the law denominates a hereditament. This rent therefore was real estate subject as such to the disposal of the Commissioners for the benefit of the Sinking Fund. But does the right to sell the pecuniary rent necessarily carry with it the right to waive the religious conditions? Upon further reflection, after the argument of the motion for a preliminary injunction, I am inclined to think it does not. The Sinking Fund ordinance was a delegation of power, to be construed reasonably and sensibly, and not to transcend the intent. Its object was to raise money and to pay debts. No person reading it would suppose its authors had the subject of religious worship in view, or contemplated giving or surrendering any authority in such matters. Yet the Commissioners, in the advertisement of sale signed by them, stipulate that "the Corporation will execute a release of all conditions in said grant," as well as of "all their estate, right, title and interest in the premises."

Admitting, however, that the Commissioners had power to release such a condition, or to bind the Corporation to do it, their act would be simply that of any conveyancer, executing a release at the express direction of the Common Council. It would be nullity. Why, then, should it be? The tax-payers will suffer no injury by the sale. All the loss, if any, will fall upon the Corporation. It is not pretended that the Common Council contemplate ratifying the void act (if it be void) of the Commissioners. On the contrary, the averments in the complaint would seem to imply that they repudiate the transaction. What occasion then for the intervention of the tax-payers? The right to sue, in their names, does not extend to every case or to cases generally. *Ordinarily*, the remedy is in the corporate body and not in the individual corporators. To justify a departure from the usual mode of proceeding, the tax-payer must show an unlawful act to his prejudice done or threatened by the Corporation itself, or fraudulently countived at by them. If the act involves no injury to the City Treasury, and a consequent increase of taxes, it is for the Corporation in the first instance, as the representative by law of all the tax-payers, to take the proper steps to obtain redress, or to prevent the threatened mischief. Should the Corporation illegally and improperly fail to do its duty, which is not to be presumed without proof, certainly not without argument, it will be time enough then for the court to interpose. On the case stated in the complaint there is no occasion for any exceptional mode of procedure; and for that reason alone, were there no other, the suit would have to be dismissed.

Not only, however, are the wrong parties brought in as plaintiffs, but the right parties, are left out as defendants. The purchasers, it is obvious, have a claim to be heard in any view of the controversy; whereas the tax-payers individually, on the case as it stands, or rather as it is represented by themselves, have no such claim. Either objection is fatal. The Code, section 144, enumerates among the grounds of demurrer demanding a dismissal of the complaint, a want in the plaintiff of "legal capacity to sue," or a "defect of parties, plaintiff or defendant."

Supposing, however, that the proceeding were amended, and that it stood now as a suit by the proper parties and against the proper parties, and liable to no objection of form, what, on that assumption would be the proper determination of the questions involved?

First—Was the resolution which passed the respective Boards of the City Government of two different years, purporting to release the condition contained in the grant of their predecessors to the Church, an act of the Common Council within the meaning of the amended charter of the City?

Second—If a resolution so passed was not an act of the Common Council, (and such is the decision of the General Term,) was the general power which the Corporation had regularly delegated to the Commissioners by the Sinking Fund ordinance, to sell and dispose of all the real estate of the City not in use for public purposes, sufficiently extensive to enable the Commissioners alone, without a special resolution of the Common Council, to execute a release of a condition, valid certainly at the time it was imposed, in favor of "public worship" and the promotion of the Christian religion?

Third—And if the Sinking Fund ordinance contained no such delegation of power, (and it appears to me it did not,) and if, as a necessary consequence, the release of the Commissioners, whether in their own name or that of the Corporation, must be void, would there still be any sufficient ground for a decree to prevent the delivery, nevertheless, of a deed in execution of the unauthorized contract of sale?

The deed, so far as it might purport to release the condition, would, if the views above expressed are correct, be a mere nullity; and if the purchasers, relying upon it, should buy and pay for the land with an *intent*, contrary to the condition, to apply it to secular uses, no wrong as yet would be done, until the intent should be followed, as it might never be, by an actual conversion to the prohibited uses without first obtaining the consent of the Common Council. Such a "conversion" in fact, by the terms of the original grant, would alone work a forfeiture. Mere intent is no breach of the condition. And if it were, the only consequence would be a reëntry as provided in the grant—a consequence, which, in the altered circumstances of that portion of the City, instead of prejudicing, would be highly beneficial to the tax-payers. Why then should the extraordinary jurisdiction of the Court be invoked on their behalf to prevent it? An injunction, whether preliminary or final, presupposes an "injury," or "a threatened injury or violation of the plaintiff's rights." Code, § 219. An injunction issued at the instance of a plaintiff to prevent a threatened *benefit*, would certainly be a judicial novelty; and its being in the form of a final decree, instead of an interlocutory order, would not make it less repugnant to both principle and precedent.

But the plaintiffs ask an injunction against "The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty," as well as the Commissioners, and yet they aver in effect in their complaint that the Corporation have done nothing wrong themselves, and nothing to warrant any wrong of the Commissioners. Nor is any contemplated wrong alleged against them. Why, then, should the Corporation be impleaded and subjected to the costs of an action? The Corporation, besides, in the exercise of an honest and *bona fide* discretion, (and no corrupt motives are charged,) have the legal right, should the public interests in their judgment demand it, to dispense for the future with the disputed condition. Such a dispensation, indeed, it appears was applied for, and was supposed to have been obtained. And if the resolution passed for that purpose was, as has been adjudged, void for want of conformity in the mode of its adoption, with the principles of the new charter, another and valid one, if proper, can no doubt be obtained. At all events, Mr. James and his associates have fairly purchased the title of the *Church*, and, as "their assigns," in the language of the grant, have full power and authority to convert the premises to whatever uses the grant may warrant. And as to the officers of the Church, the only deed, which by the terms of sale set forth in the complaint, they undertook to give, was "a deed in conformity to the original grant of the Corporation," and subject, therefore, of course to the condition, unless duly released, of applying the premises only to the use of a church and churchyard.

It may be said that Mr. James and his associates contemplate diverting the property to secular uses, and that *they* should be enjoined, by way of preventive remedy, from carrying out their prohibited design. But Mr. James and his associate purchasers are not parties to the suit; and if they were, the grant, as already suggested, provides a different and the only remedy for such a case, and one, as matters now stand, far more beneficial to the tax-payers—a retrocession of the property to the City by operation of law. "It shall and may be lawful, (says the grant in the event referred to) for the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York and their successors and assigns into all and singular the aforesaid premises with the appurtenances to reënter and to hold the same to them and their successors as of their former estate, anything in the grant contained to the contrary notwithstanding." Neither the officers of the Church, therefore, nor the purchasers from the Church, could be compelled by injunction to devote the premises to public worship. They have a right by contract to elect if they see fit (which they are not very likely to do) to submit to the prescribed forfeiture—a forfeiture of which the Common Council may or may not avail themselves, and which if enforced, would, according to the statement in the complaint, be a benefit, instead of an injury, to the tax-payers, to the extent of "Four hundred thousand dollars and upwards," that being, as the plaintiffs allege, "the real value" of the property to be forfeited.

In every view of the case, therefore, whether the Court confines itself technically to the statements in the complaint, or looks beyond to facts presented on the former motion, there is no ground for this action either in its present shape or in any other into which it could be transformed by the usual leave to amend.

The complaint consequently can only be dismissed with costs.

To prevent any misapprehension, I have made out the following summary of the principal points of the decision:

First—So far as the acts of the Commissioners are concerned, either the contract made by them for the sale and release of the City's interest in the premises, was authorized by law or it was not—in other words, it was either valid or void—if valid there is no ground for interference—if void there is no occasion for interference.

Second—As to the Trustees of the Church, their interest (on estate in fee, although subject to rents and conditions) was, in its nature, as well as from the use of the term "assigns" in the grant, a vendible title. And the law will intend, until an overt act to the contrary is done, that the purchasers of that title contemplate either a continued devotion of the premises to the purposes of "public worship," as prescribed in the grant, or a regular dispensation from the stipulated observance, to be obtained, in a proper manner, from the Common Council of the City, and upon such terms as that body, in the exercise of the discretion reposed in them by the charter, may deem just alike to their constituents and to the purchasers.

Third—Or should the purchasers, treating such dispensation as unnecessary, convert the premises immediately to secular uses, and thereby, if such be the true law of the case, incur the forfeiture provided for in the grant, the consequence, on that assumption being, if enforced, a great benefit instead of injury to the tax-payers, will afford no ground on their behalf for complaint, and of course none for an injunction to anticipate its occurrence.

Fourth—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, it would seem, under their general authority to dispose of all real estate of the City not in use for public purposes, have no power to release, or to bind the Corporation to release, the condition of an ancient grant requiring the grantees, on pain of forfeiture, to devote forever the premises granted to religious and not secular uses. Such a diversion of the property from the purposes originally contemplated can alone be authorized or ratified by a resolution of the Common Council, duly passed by both boards in one and the same year, according to the present charter.

Fifth—No corporator or tax-payer individually, and on behalf of himself and all others, can sue for an injury to or a misapplication of the corporate property or franchises, except in cases of fraud, corruption, or violation of law on the part of the functionaries intrusted with the corporate powers and duties.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

(Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

AND BALANCE DOCKET A NUISANCE?

John Hecker et al. vs. The New-York Balance Company.—This case is continued from Friday. It will be remembered that this is an action to compel the removal of the Balance Dock from its present situation, on account of its being an alleged nuisance. The plaintiffs allege that there is a very great want of more dock room in the vicinity, and that the dry docks could be accommodated in other places equally convenient for repairing vessels.

[illegible]

LONG ISLAND.

BOGUS INSURANCE COMPANY.

Further Developments—Indications of a Forgery—Testimony of the Victims—How the Game was Played—Fancy and Underground Stock—How Secretaryships are Obtained.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Hon. R. D. Culver, City Judge.

THIRD DAY—MONDAY, Dec. 22.

George W. Brown vs. Loring Pickering, Mary F. Pickering and Charles N. Beas.

The Court reassembled at 10½ o'clock A. M. As this case progresses the interest in it increases. Long before the Judge arrived every available seat in the Court-room was occupied. Conspicuous among the crowd were to be seen many distinguished listeners, anxious to hear all. Some no doubt felt an extraordinary interest—fearing, perhaps, that something may turn up to affect their interests. Mr. Cutler, of counsel for plaintiff, submitted several mortgages which had been assigned to and remained by the Webster Fire Insurance Company. Exhibits from Miller's (Commissioner's) Report were read and put in evidence. Also deposition of L. D. Hart. He was one of the original Directors of the Webster Fire Insurance Company, and subscribed for $30,000 of the stock—paid for the stock in Bonds and Mortgages; paid $30,000 in stock for the Lennox Furnace property which he valued at $55,000.

Also deposition of Mr. —— Hazeltine, who claims also to own the furnace, but could not tell who he purchased of, but paid no stock. [Mr. Hart says he paid him $30,000 in stock.] Copy of searcher produced showing that Hazeltine was not worth property in the Spring of 1855.

HAD HONORS THRUST UPON HIM.

Dr. Harvey Burdell, sworn—Is a physician and dentist, and resides in New-York City; never was a director with my consent, or stockholder in the Webster Insurance Company, of New-York; Dr. Blaisdell, Secretary of the Company, called upon him to take stock; he did not believe in stocks any way, and particularly stock of Insurance Companies; there was too much humbug about them; Dr. Blaisdell told him the Webster stock would be a good thing, and said something about his being elected a director; he looked at the name "Webster," and thought it very respectable, but gave no direct assent to have his name used; it was used, and he consulted with his lawyer, Mr. Sarray, to know what he had better do about it; was advised to notify the Company that he was not a director, and ask them to take his name from their documents; as his adviser had some doubts about the character of the Company; he did as advised, but the officers did not want to take it out just then, as it might injure them, as an injunction had been served upon the Company; Dr. Blaisdell told him that the fact of his owning real estate would benefit the Company; his impression was that the Company continued to use his name after he notified them not to do so; knew none of the directors except Dr. Blaisdell.

WHAT ONE OF THE RECEIVERS SEE, SAW AND HEARD.

Silas Cummings, sworn—Is a counsellor-at-law; was the first Receiver appointed for the Webster Fire Insurance Company; recollects the bond and mortgage of Howard, for $2,500; it was among the assets of the Company, which he received, and also bond and mortgage of John Newhouse, for $10,000; to Howard's mortgage there was some objection raised by Mr. Howard; they wished him to return it, as there was some failure of consideration; about this time he resigned as Receiver, and the Howard bond and mortgage was handed back, in pursuance of an order of the court; Newhouse's mortgage was paid out for reinsurance, on policies of the Webster Insurance Company, in a Philadelphia Insurance Company; there was an agreement that if it fell short of the necessary amount he (the Receiver) was to be reimbursed; it did not quite pay the amount of premiums outstanding; the Hatfield mortgages and a memorandum of the Hazeltine mortgages came into his hands also; there was, besides this, the furniture in the office, consisting of desks, chairs, &c.; this was all the property he received; knows Loring Pickering and Albert Blaisdell; have known Mr. P. for ten years; he was formerly a dentist in Boston; Mr. Pickering was also a resident of Boston; the general report there at the time was that he had failed; used to see Pickering frequently at the office of the Webster Company, No. 80 Wall street; September, 1855, he had his office at No. 157 Broadway—a place, for the rent of which the Company were liable; Mr. Pickering had told witness that he did not think the securities of the Company were good for much; particularly referred to the Ulster County property; he expressed nothing but an opinion; after the injunction witness owned about 1,000 shares; the deed shown is of property in Ulster County, executed to witness by Mr. Blaisdell; gave him 1,000 shares and other property; the stock was all signed by Dennis Harris as President, to the best of his opinion.

Q.—Were all the genuine signatures of Harris? A.—The style of signature was varying; I thought one certain one was not signed by Mr. Harris; I mentioned my opinion to Mr. Blaisdell; it was signed by Mr. B. as operator; he gave me the deed; was signed; showed Mr. B. the certificate which I supposed had not been signed by Harris; think [illegible]

[illegible]

Cross-examined.—We stated on Saturday that the defendants in their answer, set up that defendant Pickering was insolvent. It should have been solvent.

[illegible]

MARKET REPORTS.

Monday, Dec. 22—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in limited demand at former rates. Pots, $6 12½; Pearls, $7 62½@7 75.

COFFEE—Continued very quiet and unsettled for, while other items are in moderate supply and demand at our quotations, viz: Rio, 10½@12½c.; Laguayra, 11½@12½c.; Maracaibo, 11½@12½c.; St. Domingo, 10½@12½c.; Java, 28@31½c. and Mocha, 18@19c.

COTTON—Is steady and firm at about previous figures.

NEW-YORK CLEARINGS.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile and Texas.	New-Orleans.
Middling	10½	10½	10½	10½
Middling Fair	11	11	10½	10½
Fair	11½	11½	10½	10½

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits considerable activity and firmness, the having been reported since our last of about 10,000 bbls., in the trade, mostly at prices within the annexed range:

Common to Good State	$6 00@$6 50
Fancy State	6 50@ 6 75
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lakes	6 45@ 6 75
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 45@ 6 50
Fancy Ohio	6 50@ 6 75
Fancy Michigan	6 50@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	6 75@ 8 00
Extra Ohio	6 75@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 75@ 8 00
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 8 00

Canadian remains unchanged. Superfine to extra commands $6 50@$7 50, as to quality. An active demand for Southern continues in good demand at steady rates. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,000 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $7 10@$8 and $7 50@$10. Rye Flour is coarse and quiet, at $4 50@$4 62½ for Fine to Superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and unchanged at $3 50@$3 62½ for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat is very sparingly offered. While being much pressed, at rising rates. The sales reported since our last comprise about 18,000 bushels including choice Red at $1 40; and prime to choice Southern and Western Red at $1 70@$1 75 ⅌ bushel. The total available stock of Wheat now in this City and vicinity is computed at about 400,000 bushels, the principal portion of which consists of low Western. There is a fair demand for Rye, at about 90c. for prime to choice Western. Corn—Sales of about 50,000 bushels have been reported since our last, including about 15,000 bushels of Western Mixed, at 80c. for Ohio; 82c. for Southern, and 83c. for Western in store, and 84@85c. for Western in vessels. Barley and Malt continues in full request. Oats is dull and declining. There were sales reported of about 35,000 bushels at 62c. for Canadian; 63@65c. for Western, in store and delivered; 64@65c. for Western in vessels, and 70@72c. for Northern and Southern in store.

PROVISIONS—The demand for Pork is fair, while the supply is ample. The sales since our last have been confined to about 1,000 bbls. Mess, in lots at $19 12½@$19 25 ⅌ bbl. Prime is quoted at $15@$16 ⅌ bbl. No old Prime Mess offering. There is a good demand for Beef, and the sales comprise about 1,000 bbls. including choice Western Ind. at $8 50; and prime to choice Southern and Western at $7 50@$8 ⅌ bbl. The total available stock of Western Beef in this City and vicinity is computed at about 400,000 pounds, the principal portion of which consists of low Western. There is a fair demand for Lard, at about 8@8½c. for prime to choice. Cut Meats are quiet and unchanged. Bacon—Sales of about 150 bbls. Cumberland Cut, at 6½c. for Shoulders, and 8½c. for Hams. Butter is quiet and steady, at 16@18c. for Ohio; 20@22c. for common to very choice Western; and 22@26c. for prime to very choice Orange County. Cheese is in fair request and firm, at 9@10½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—There have been 125 tcs. of common, to choice, sold at from $4 50@$6 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Cloverseed—The demand was last week's business, thus: Dunlap & Co. A fair demand has prevailed since our last, and the sales reported comprise about 1,000 bbls. at about former rates. Sales of 30,000 lbs. San Jago, and 10,000 lbs. Buffalo, on private terms; 1,000 lbs. Marseille at 47c. and 1,500 lbs. Smyrna, at 27c. @10c., all cash. Cotton—With a light stock in first hands the market ruled very quiet and nominal; 55 bales Mexican, which arrived this week, were sold previously. Sales were 4,000 bbls. Gunnies, at 55c., six and eight months, and 1,000 bbls. Bolts, on private terms.

SUGAR—The demand is rather limited; prices are nominally the same as last week. The sales since our last have been confined to small lots of Cuba, &c., at from 8¾c. @8¾c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Since 18,000 lbs. prime were taken at 11¾c.

WHISKY—We hear that 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison were purchased at 28c. @29c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued very dull and languid. For Liverpool—Cotton, ¾d. @5-32d. ⅌ lb.; Flour, 1s. 6d. @1s. 9d.; Grain, 4½d. @5½d. ⅌ bush.; Rosin, 2s. @2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 30s. @35s. ⅌ ton. For other ports, freights remain quite dull.

FAIRS.

THE FAIR OF THE LADIES' UNION AID SOCIETY—WILL BE HELD THIS DAY, and continue on SATURDAY, 20th, also on MONDAY and TUESDAY, 22d and 23d inst. It is expected the present Fair will equal the Fairs of the last two years held by the Society, (which was a test of the kind up to that date,) in point of good taste and beauty, as well as in variety and price of articles for sale. The sale of articles to compare with the usual retail trade. A large assortment of useful, combined with a rich variety of fancy articles suitable for holiday presents, will be on sale. In consideration of the object of the Fair the patronage of the public is respectfully and earnestly solicited.

Tickets of admission, 12½ cents; season admitting two 25 cents, may be purchased at the door.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE STORM OF Wednesday, the Ladies' Fair for the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs will continue MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY of this week, at No. 128 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel. Will not the Christian public attend and patronize this thriving Mission?

"CHRISTMAS IS COMING"—HELP THE poor poor. The fair at Niblo's of the Ladies Union Aid Society will remain open THIS DAY, and closes at 9 p.m. The friends of humanity are cordially invited to attend; articles suited to this season of gifts are offered at very moderate prices.

THE LADIES OF THE REFORMED DUTCH Church of East New-York, L. I., will hold a Fair in the basement of said Church, for the sale of fancy articles, &c., on CHRISTMAS DAY and EVENING. All favorably disposed are respectfully invited to attend.

THE LADIES SEWING CIRCLE WILL hold a Fair at the Baptist Church in 23d-st., between Second and Third-avs., on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY of this week, during the day and evening.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

FINE WATCHES AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW.

JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW.

W. SCHAUB, No. 629 Broadway.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF EMBROIDERIES, Lace, Edgings, Insertings, &c., just received from auction, and for sale much below the usual prices, at

B. BROWNE'S, No. 643½ Broadway.

CONFECTIONARY.

CONFECTIONARY.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS now receiving orders for every description of confectionary, cakes, meat-dishes, oysters, &c., for the holidays. Orders for boiled dinners, entrees, oysters, &c., should be sent in early.

N. CLARK,
No. 365 Broadway, corner of 18th-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The 77th annual Anniversary of the founding of the New-York Historical Society, will be celebrated in the Chapel, in the Institute, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23. The Society will meet at half-past 7 o'clock, and the address, by Hon. JOHN T. HEALY, Secretary of State, will be delivered in the Chapel at 8 o'clock.

GEORGE H. MOORE, } Committee of
EBAEUS C. BENEDICT, } Arrangements.
WILLIAM BEAUMONT, }

Members of the Society may obtain tickets at the Library, or from the Committee.

TARGET COMPANIES.—THE CAPTAINS of the several Target and Independent Companies of this City will hold a meeting at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for the proposed parade and review.

THE NEW-YORK FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY.—In consequence of the last Thursday of the month being New-Year's Day, the Society will hold its usual monthly meeting on the second Thursday, Jan. 8, at the Bible House, at 12 o'clock, as usual.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—IN PURSUANCE of the recommendation of the Republican Central Committee, a meeting of the Republican Association of the XXIId Ward will be held at No. 192 West 42d-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, at 7 o'clock P. M., to elect five delegates to the Republican Central Committee; also to elect five delegates to the Young Men's Central Committee. Polls open from 7 to 8 o'clock P. M.

By order. SAMUEL GOODWIN,
W. W. BRACKETT,
JAS. D. WARNER,
Dr. J. C. HEPBURN, } Vice-Presidents.
LEBBEUS B. WARD,
ARTHUR FLENNI,
JAS. E. COULTER,
WILLIAM T. GRAFF, Secretary.

FRANCIS B. GUNZE, Treasurer.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—At a meeting held on Monday evening, Dec. 6, 1856, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend all Wards and Towns to hold meetings on TUESDAY EVENING, (23d inst.,) commencing at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing 5 delegates from their respective Wards or Towns, to represent them in General Committee for the ensuing year, (said delegates must be residents of the Wards or Towns of which they are sent, at the time of the election,) and that the delegates be requested to meet at the house of Mrs. Farrell, Jefferson-st., on the 3d Tuesday of January next to organize. By order,

JOHN G. BERGEN, President.

S. ARTHUR SMITH, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH WARD.—IN ACCORDANCE with the recommendation of the Central Republican Committee, the members of the Republican Association of the XIIIth Ward are requested to meet on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, at 7 o'clock, at Onderdonk Hall, for the purpose of selecting 5 delegates to the Central Committee, and 5 delegates to the Young Men's Central Union, and transact such other business as may come before them. By order.

EDWARD COLLIN, President.

B. C. DEAN, } Committee.
H. JENNINGS, }

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the recommendation of the Republican Central Committee, of the City and county of New-York, the members of the XIVth Ward Republican Association will meet at their head-quarters, No. 187 Grand-st., at 8 o'clock P. M., to elect delegates to the Republican Central Committee, also to the Young Men's Republican Central Committee, for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7 to 8. By order:

JOHN FITCH, President.

GEO. TREWILLIGER, Secretary.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE TWELFTH Ward will meet at Farrington's Hall, corner of 126th-st. and 3d-av., on TUESDAY EVENING next, Dec. 23, for the election of five delegates to the Republican Central Committee and five delegates to a Young Men's Republican Committee, for the year 1857; also, of a President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Ward Association for the ensuing year. The election will be by ballot, and the polls will be open from 7 to 8 o'clock.

LEWIS BALLARD, Chairman.

E. F. BROWN, Secretary.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICANS.—THE election of Delegates to the Republican Central Committee and to the Young Men's Republican Committee, for the year 1857, will be held on the evening of TUESDAY, Dec. 23, 1856, at No. 62 Pitt-st. The polls will be open from 7 to 8 o'clock. The members of the Fifth Ward Republican Association will have the right to vote at the election.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, President.

T. C. LELAND, } Secretaries.
A. C. BELLAMY, }

THE BROOKLYN FOURTH WARD REPUBLICANS will hold a meeting on TUESDAY EVENING the 23d instant, at 7 o'clock, at the Republican Club Room, corner of Fulton and Orange-sts., for the purpose of electing five delegates to represent the Ward in General Committee, and for other business.

By order of the Kings County Republican General Committee.

A. G. CLEMENT, President,
Fourth Ward Republican Association.

J. C. DUEYEA, Secretary.

NINTH WARD.—THE NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN Association will hold a meeting, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 23d instant, at 8½ o'clock, at the Bleecker Building, to elect five delegates to the Young Men's Central Committee, as per the call of the Central Committee; polls open from 7 to 8 o'clock; other important business will be brought before the Association at this meeting; the members are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

JOHN KEYSER, Pres't.

N. D. THAYER, Sec'y.

EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The members are requested to assemble at the northwest corner of 30th-st. and 3d-av, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, at 7 o'clock, to select an Executive Committee and 5 delegates to the Central Republican Committee, and 5 to the Young Men's Committee. The polls will be open from 7 till 8 o'clock.

HOMER FRANKLIN, President.

WILLIAM ROBB, } Secretaries.
RICHARD WYNKOOP, }

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The members of the above Association are requested to attend a meeting to be held at Merrett's Hall, No. 195 Spring-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican Central Committee, and five delegates to the Young Men's Republican Committee. The polls will be open from 7 to 8 o'clock.

HENRY DAVID, President.

JOHN J. SHAW, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A Meeting of this Association will be held at No. 166 Elm-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, 1856, for electing delegates to the Central Committee, and Young Men's General Committee. Polls open from 7 to 8 o'clock.

SANFORD L. MACOMBER, President.
PETER CHIVVIS, Vice-President.

GEORGE TREWILLIGER, Secretary.

FOURTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance to a call from the Central Committee, the members of this Association are hereby notified to assemble at the house of GEO. MASCHOP, No. 211 Williamsburgh, on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 8½ P. M., to elect five representatives to the Central and Young Men's Committees for the year 1857. Polls are open from 7 to 8 o'clock. By order,

HENRY H. HUELAT, President.

J. T. KELLY, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association will be held at Swarts & MacCarty's Hotel, corner of 3d-av. and 42d-st., on this TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, for electing delegates to the Central Committee and the Young Men's General Committee. Polls open from 7 to 8 o'clock.

E. DAYTON, President.

G. J. GERSONY, } Secretaries.
W. W. DOW, }

TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at No. 274 Grand-st., for the purpose of electing permanent officers; also five delegates to the Central, and five to the Young Men's General Committee. Polls open from 7 to 8 P. M.

B. W. BRADFORD, Chairman.

M. L. DUNHAM, } Secretaries.
JAS. W. OLMSTEAD, }

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—THE REPUBLICAN Association of the XXIId Ward will hold a special meeting for the election of delegates to the Old and Young Men's Central Committees, at Jacob Colvin's, corner Broadway and 29th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M. By order.

D. T. EASTON, President.

W. T. GRAFF, Secretary.

THE THIRD WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at No. 276 Greenwich-st. on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, 1856, at 7 o'clock, to select an Executive Committee and 5 delegates to the Central Republican Committee, and 5 to the Young Men's Committee. The polls will be open from 7 till 8 o'clock.

M. B. JONES, President pro tem.

W. WEBB, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will elect officers and delegates, as ordered by central organization, at No. 21 Avenue D, on TUESDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 7 o'clock.

JOHN LEWIS, Vice-President.

GEORGE BRAZOW, Secretary.

J. MORTIMER HALL, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA Territory, dealer in real estate; lands bought and sold throughout the Territory; land warrants located; investments of money made on joint accounts or commission; and claims made, and taxes paid for non-residents. Refer to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 120 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st., over the Island City Bank.

U. S. PASSPORTS, ISSUED THROUGH J. B. BONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 124 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

DRY GOODS.

EMBROIDERIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

We have just completed another large and extensive stock of embroideries, laces, &c., at full 40 per cent below the usual prices.

Point Lace and Valenciennes sets, from $20 to $35 per set.

Mechlin and Malteen sets, from $6 to $25 per set.

French sets, Valenciennes, trimmed, from $16 to $25.

French embroidered sets, from $3 to $6, usually sold from $4 to $10.

Swiss, Jacquet and Lace Collars, from 25 cents to $10 each.

Embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 3c. 3d. to $60 each.

BEEKMAN & CO., No. 478 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS.
selling off, selling off.
A rare chance to buy
CHEAP GOODS.
Ladies which attention and judge for themselves.
No. 708 Broadway,
near Fourth-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS, HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOAKS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 478 Broadway,
Will from THIS MORNING, Dec. 22,
Sell the balance of
Their stock of Velvet and Cloth Cloaks,
At less than cost.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
CHANGE OF BUSINESS.

CHARLES G. HOOK, formerly of Broadway, New-York, would announce to his former patrons and the public generally, that, having made arrangement to retire from the
IMPORTING AND JOBBING BUSINESS,
he is compelled to
RELINQUISH THE RETAIL TRADE
ON OR BEFORE THE FIRST OF FEBRUARY, 1857.

Commencing on MONDAY, DECEMBER 22,
AT A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE,
His entire stock of
RICH, ELEGANT AND USEFUL
FANCY AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Among which the ladies will find
RICH SILKS, (in the Stripe and Bible Patterns,)
RICH LYONS VELVET,
LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES,
SAXONY WOOL PLAIDS,
CASSIMERES AND PARAMATTAS,
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC PRINTS,
SHAWLS,
An extensive assortment of
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
Comprising in variety,
HONITON LACE (in sets),
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
POINT LACE COLLARS,
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
SLEEVES, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c., &c.
EMBROIDERED LACE AND MUSLIN
WINDOW CURTAINS,
(By the Piece or Set.)
HOUSE AND HOTEL KEEPERS
are particularly solicited to examine our unsurpassed
STOCK OF
PURE IRISH LINENS,
consisting in part of
RICH SATIN DAMASK TABLE CLOTH,
DAMASK DIAPERS AND CLOTH,
NAPKIN, DOILIES and TOWELING,
PURE LINEN SHIRTINGS,
SHEETINGS AND
PILLOW-CASINGS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES,
FLANNELS AND BLANKETS,
BRITISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY,
DOMESTIC COTTONS,
CLOTH, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

In retiring from the Retail Dry Goods business, with which he has been connected for the past fourteen years, CHAS. G. HOOK would return his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for past favors, and hoping
THE EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS
NOW OFFERED
will enable him
TO CLOSE THE ENTIRE STOCK
BEFORE THE FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1857.

To those who are are already acquainted with his mode of doing business, for the past fourteen years, his assertion of
REDUCING THE PRICES FIFTY PER CENT.
ON THE ORIGINAL COST,
is a sufficient guarantee.

TO STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY,
a personal inspection of these Goods and the prices, will satisfy the most sceptical of
THE IMMENSE SACRIFICE.

CHAS. G. HOOK, No. 703 Broadway.

REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a good assortment of
POINT A L'AGUILLE COLLARS AND SETS,
VALENCIENNES, HONITON, AND BRUSSELS
APPLIQUE
CAPES, HANDKERCHIEFS
COLLARS, SLEEVES, COIFFURES AND BARBES,
"THREAD LACE,"
VEILS, POINTS AND MANTILLAS,
BLACK CHANTILLY LACES OF ALL WIDTHS.
No. 739 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

TO FAMILIES DESIROUS OF REFURNISHING THEIR PARLORS, &c.

The subscribers have made arrangements to execute, in a few days, (in the best manner,) all orders for
ENGLISH AND FRENCH CARPETS,
SATIN DAMASK, BROCATEL,
DAMASK, LAMPAS, BORDERED SATIN,
BROCHE, LAMPASKREPS, &c., &c.
CURTAINS,
And all other goods connected with this branch of their business.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Point de gaze, Honiton and Valenciennes laces, lace sets, collars and sleeves, handkerchiefs, &c., French and Scotch embroideries of every description. Flounced silk and illusion robes, and many other articles suitable for holiday presents, for sale cheap by

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., near Broadway.

SILKS FOR DEMI TOILET.
(received by the Africa.)
2 cases of Chene and Bayadere Styles,
Suitable for Reception Dresses,
Open on MONDAY, Dec. 22.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
DE LAINES, DE LAINES, DE LAINES.
Just received
16 cases of De Laines,
Which will be offered for sale
On Monday Dec. 22: H. B. These goods are very desirable, and adapted for Holiday Presents.

G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, cor. Leonard-st.

POINT LACES.

Just received for the Holidays, a superb assortment of Point Lace sets, from $6 to $100; Point Aguille Capes, from $55 to $110; Collars, Coiffures, &c., very rich; cushion-made Valenciennes Collars, with sleeves to match, from $20 the set upwards. As all our laces are imported direct from the manufacturers, we have the advantage of those who make their selections in Paris.

MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

THE LARGEST CUSTOM
Establishment
In the United States.

P. DERBY & COMPANY,
Of No. 13 Park-place,
Tailors and Importers,
Receive per steamers and sailing vessels, throughout the season, every desirable novelty for gentlemen's dress.

DRY GOODS SELLING OFF.

The entire stock of dry goods in
Nos. 447 6th-st., between 23d and 24th sts.,
Must be sold off without reserve
Before the 1st of February next.
Store to let and fixtures for sale.

OLIVER MOWBRAY.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Nothing is more appreciated by a lady as a present, than rich lace, such as is to be found at CARTER'S Lace Manufactory. Capes, collars, sets, berthas, &c. &c., in great variety and at greatly reduced prices.

Observe the red cushion in the window.

CARTER'S Lace Manufactory, No. 533 Broadway.

SELLING OFF
PREPARATORY TO REMOVAL.
Fall and Winter dress goods at a great sacrifice.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., near Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—HANDSOME AND USEFUL.

Great inducements to ladies purchasing presents. Call and examine at

W. JACKSON'S NEW MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

GENTLEMEN'S PARIS KID GLOVES,
(A cheap lot for the Holidays.)
At 4c. per pair,
Will be opened on Monday, Dec. 22.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

THE CHEAPEST SILKS
IN THE CITY
At 5c. 6c. and 7c. Reduced from 7c. 8c. and 9c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., near Broadway.

REAL THREAD LACE.
POINTS, BARBES, COIFFURES AND SHAWLS,
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 739 Broadway.

CLOAKS,
At greatly reduced prices.
LANE & PORTER,
No. 72 Canal-st.

TO THE LADIES, MILLINERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND OTHERS.—A wholesale stock at retail until Jan. 1, consisting of embroideries, laces, ribbons, French flowers, feathers, dress and cloak trimmings, silks of all styles, a large assortment of French corsets for sale at less than importing cost, at No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House, third door from Broadway.

STEEL SPRING SKIRTS—GUTTA PERCHA—Crinoline, hair-cloth, quilted cotton, whalebone, &c., for ladies, girls, and children; ladies' skirt extender, a new article; shoulder braces, zephyr hoods, and shawls; French wove corsets, black lace veils, laces, embroideries, muslin and lace edgs, embroidered collars and sleeves, &c.

For sale at No. 705 Broadway.

LADIES' HOOPS.—GUTTA PERCHA CORD IS now adopted for ladies' skirts, in preference to any other article. Wholesale and retail, by SAMUEL C. BISHOP, sole manufacturer in the United States, No. 561 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES,
In every variety of price and style.
A new and handsome set of Curtains.
Being the fashionable article for
The parlors on New-Year's Day.
The ladies will find a superior
Assortment at BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 478 Broadway.

EVERY LADY SHOULD EXAMINE
THE PRICES OF DRY GOODS
AT THE GREAT SALE,
No. 708 Broadway,
near Fourth-st.

A HANDSOME AND USEFUL
PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS
Is a dress of our 6c. Silks,
Which have been selling for 8c. and 10c.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 478 Broadway.

DRY GOODS AT A
Tremendous sacrifice,
At the great sale,
No. 708 Broadway,
near Fourth-st.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE COMING.

Overcoats. Overcoats. Overcoats.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 30, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to subscribers in the City for ONE SHILLING a week. Single copies, two cents. Mail subscribers, SIX DOLLARS a year.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every evening (Sundays excepted). One edition, will be issued every afternoon and another at twelve o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the contents of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, at the rate of TWO DOLLARS a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Ten Dollars a year for single copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for Twenty Dollars, in one address.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Money may safely be sent to us at our risk.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

To Correspondents.

1. We are in the constant receipt of applications from Reading-Rooms, Lyceums, Debating Societies, &c., asking that the TIMES, Daily, Semi-Weekly, or Weekly, may be sent to those societies. We would be pleased to comply with all such requests, but we find it impossible to do so. Our subscription lists are so crowding, and our facilities so much more limited than those of our contemporaries, that we are compelled to decline all such applications.

2. We receive Books from publishers in this and other cities, requesting us to send them a copy of the paper in which they may be noticed. This we cannot undertake to do.

3. We are constantly solicited to notice new inventions. We cannot do so, because we have not the means of judging of their value, and might mislead the public by undertaking to pronounce upon them.

4. We are solicited to make announcements concerning Lectures, notices of business undertakings, &c., &c. We have but one rule on this subject, and that is, to refer all such applications to the advertising columns.

5. Book publishers frequently inform us that Books have been given for notice to persons representing themselves to be in charge of the Literary or some other department of the TIMES,—and that no such notices of them have appeared. Publishers and all others are respectfully informed that the TIMES has but one Editor,—and that all communications intended for insertion, all books designed for notice, and applications of all kinds connected with the Editorial department, must be sent to the office addressed To the Editor of the TIMES. If thus sent, they will meet with proper attention. If not thus sent, they will receive none at all.

We make these explanations for the information of all concerned.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The stupendous project of connecting the Old World with the New, by an electric cable laid upon the bed of the Atlantic Ocean, begins to assume the appearance of success. The necessary amount of capital, £350,000, has been subscribed in shares of one thousand pounds each. Twenty per cent. of the subscription has already been paid in; the English Government has guaranteed to the stock an annual interest of four per cent., and invitations have been issued to the manufacturers of telegraphic wires to submit estimates for constructing the cable, according to a pattern, with security that it shall be completed and ready for shipment on the 31st day of May, 1857. Two steamships, each having one-half of the cable on board, will meet on mid-ocean, and, joining the electric band, will move—the one toward the Eastern, and the other toward the Western Continent, running off the cable into the sea behind them, until they touch the opposite shores of Ireland and Newfoundland. It is expected that this work will be finished by the first day of July next.

The route of the cable will be between the parallels of 48° and 52° of North latitude, along a remarkable steppe, which has been discovered by soundings at the bottom of the sea, between Cape Race in Newfoundland and Cape Clear in Ireland, and which is already known as the telegraphic *plateau*. The great-circle distance between these two opposing shores is sixteen hundred and forty miles, and the greatest depth of the sea, along this route, is, according to the recent soundings made by Lieut. BERRYMAN, in the U. S. steamer *Arctic*, not more than two thousand and seventy fathoms—about 12,420 feet. This depth is reached at a point nearly equi-distant from either shore.

The bottom of the ocean, along which the electric wire is to be stretched, is generally a fine calcareous earth, free from all abrading materials, and resting forever in perfect repose, beyond the reach of those winds and angry currents that vex the waters two thousand fathoms above. Now and then an iceberg, drifting along the surface of the sea, drops its anchor down into these sunless depths; and brave old ships, vanquished by the storm, sink and settle slowly into this fleecy bed, which gradually rounds over their forms, as the snow rounds over the perishing traveler. The electric cable once buried in this silent sepulchre, will remain free from every disturbing influence, and the whole difficulty in stretching it across the Atlantic Ocean will consist in getting it down to these far depths, not in retaining it safely there.

It is impossible to comprehend the far-reaching results of this wonderful adventure. It is the marriage of the two hemispheres of the globe, but whether the marriage is to be for the better or for the worse—who shall say? The gulf of waters by which nature has separated hostile continents is bridged by the electric chain of thought; and people of diverse languages and uncongenial habits are made immediate neighbors. But too much familiarity with our antipodes may beget a dangerous contempt, and it is possible that we shall be led to entertain less friendly feelings for our far-fetched neighbors than we have now, while the ocean separates us from them.

Still, it will always be a pleasant thought that we are able to annihilate Distance, and make Time, who flies so fast, a dull laggard. That imaginary period which, in our jokes, we have styled "less-than-no-time," will become an actual fact. The looker-on in Venice may send a message over the Atlantic wire, which will be read in New-Orleans four hours before it leaves London on its way westward. The DAILY TIMES will tell its readers, at their breakfast tables, what is happening this very morning at Paris, Berlin or St. Petersburg. We shall wait no longer with anxious expectation the arrival of the European mails. The steamers will bring no news, and the occupation of our foreign correspondents will be gone. The *Adriatic* and the *Persia* may then compete for the longest passage across the Atlantic; and voyagers will loiter leisurely over the sea, having no concern but their own personal comfort.

But from this pleasing picture we must turn to another—its opposite; for there is one important element in the application of this Atlantic Telegraph which promises, as it tends to destroy much of its prospective value to the United States. The Company, though it was originated by our own citizens, will be exclusively under English control. Two hundred and sixty-two shares, representing £262,000 of its capital, are owned in England, while only eighty-eight shares, representing £88,000, are owned in the United States. The landings of the cable will be in English territory. The eastern end will land at Valentia, a *harbor in the southwestern extremity* of Ireland, about forty miles directly west of Cork, and the western end *will land at St. Johns*, in Newfoundland. This fact may be of little consequence in the piping times of peace, but in times of war it becomes a matter of great moment. In the hands of Great Britain, the electric cable would then be a powerful antagonist, with which it would be impossible for us to cope. It is, doubtless, on account of this advantage that the English Government has been induced to grant to the Company an annuity of £14,000, and to place at its disposal such naval service as may be needed in sounding and laying down the cable. And it is for this very reason that our own Government should hesitate about granting to the Company a similar charity, which will be asked for by and by.

The Atlantic-Telegraph, when completed, will be the wonder of the age. But it can never be extensively available to the United States, unless the Western end of the cable shall be landed on our own shores.

Mexico.

The History of the Mexican Republic is comprehended in the word Revolution. The inhabitants, North or South, East or West, believe in no other remedy for a political grievance. They know of no means but the sword by which a dispute in political economy can be settled, and every faction or fragment of a faction that differs in opinion with the Federal Government resorts immediately to pronunciamentos and assumes an attitude of open rebellion. To suppress these insurrections, the whole strength of successive Governments has been directed, and their resources have been exhausted. In very few instances have either party achieved remarkable triumphs. The revolutionists, if worsted in a conflict, have always been able to retreat; and, in places made impregnable by nature, continue to defy the federal power, which has been too weak and too poor to follow up any advantage it may have gained. Nor are these the only difficulties against which a President of the Mexican Republic has had to contend. He has generally been the choice of a coalition,—made up for the time being, but dissolved directly the election is over,—ready, perhaps, within a month, to combine again for the overthrow of the very man lately placed at the head of the Government. Indeed, when we remember that almost every shade of political party exists in Mexico—Monarchist, Republican, Ultra-Democrat, Churchmen, Anti-Churchmen, besides a host of minor factions—and when we also remember the natural propensity of the Mexican to get up a revolution on the slightest provocation, it may well seem impossible for any Government to continue long in power.

For these reasons we are not disposed to predict that a reign of tranquillity and order has at length been inaugurated under the Administration of President COMONFORT. Nevertheless, as matters now stand, the prospects for the future look brighter than they have ever looked before.

Since his elevation to the Presidency, Gen. COMONFORT has sought to strengthen his Government and obtain means for the relief of the necessities of the State. In both measures he has been eminently successful. He had at the outset a powerful enemy to overcome. The vast wealth and influence which the Roman Catholic Hierarchy in Mexico possessed, might well have deterred a weaker man than COMONFORT from entering the lists against such an adversary; but with a boldness which has added greatly to his reputation and his popularity, he has secured a revenue to the State by the sale of the Church property, and has at the same time broken the power of an organization which has contributed not a little to the grievances with which Mexico has been cursed. The rebellions, since instigated by the Romish Church, have been suppressed through COMONFORT's energy. Puebla has capitulated, and VIDAURRI has submitted to the President's rule. ALVAREZ appears in the field at the head of 8,000 men, ready, if necessary, to defend the Government, which, according to all accounts, is gathering fresh strength from day to day.

The external relations of the Republic are also improving in their aspect. The Topic difficulty with England has been accommodated; Mr. BARRON, the offended Consul, restored with all the honors, and the amount of indemnity due to his injuries referred to the courts for adjudication. The Spanish issue is still open; but does not appear to be imminent, as the journals of the capital pass it over without discussion.

Certainly these are halcyon days for Mexico; a period of unexampled quiet and hopefulness. Why may not the better rule which the present authorities seem resolute to maintain, recover the lost ground of our neighbor; furnish new sources and stimulants to industry, open channels of communication, that shall not only expedite commercial intercourse, but so facilitate the military movements of Government troops as to check revolt, and discourage everlasting and mischievous pronunciamentos? These new measures will also add largely to the revenues by bringing under taxation lands hitherto reserved to the Church, and by taxing the vast travel destined to throng the transit route of Tehuantepec. If the federal yoke be thus made more tolerable; if better police, and the railroads exterminate brigandage, and render persons and property secure in the pursuit of traffic, there is no reason why Mexico should not invite a large immigration from the United States, the only means of giving value to her prodigious natural resources. Had the last twenty years been years of tranquillity and sound Government, millions of American capital would have found investment there, and yielded a net product of wealth, revenue and civilization, that would have placed Mexico at the head of all the Spanish American States. But one of them, perhaps, is now behind her, and that is Nicaragua. Let us gather from present auguries promise of better times.

Have we a Rival in America as?

We have watched with considerable interest the course of a weekly paper newly established in this City, called *The European*, published as well as edited anonymously,—handsomely printed upon a sheet of sixteen pages, and professing to give "all the information that can be gathered in Europe and America of especial interest to Europeans in the United States, and to the inhabitants of the British North American Provinces." It is principally made up of extracts, skillfully made and accompanied by such comments as may be needed to direct attention to the special point in view.

The paper has a clear and distinct leading object,—and so far as it can be gathered from the general character of its contents, this object is to present, in the worst possible form, all the worst features of political and social life in the United States. Every scrap that may record any unusual crime, poverty, suffering or other wrong; every editorial paragraph denouncing Slavery or any other evil that may appear in any of our journals; all official statistics of pauperism or crime; all complaints of bad laws or of inefficient executors of them; all exposures of corruption in public office, of breach of trust on the part of private persons, or of malfeasance anywhere; everything, in short, which may appear in any quarter, foreign or domestic, calculated to favor the belief that the whole country is in a state of anarchy and demoralization, is carefully transferred to the pages of the *European*. As a matter of course, it finds no lack of material. And it exhibits very great skill and ability in so arranging it all as to convey the lesson it is designed to inculcate, that the *American Republic is on the brink of dissolution*, —that foreigners of all classes should look upon it as a doomed country, and that emigration should hereafter be directed exclusively to the British Provinces. The following paragraphs from last week's number are more explicit in regard to the purpose for which this paper is published than we have met before:

"In our opinion, the people of Britain, whether agriculturists, mechanics, merchants, manufacturers, capitalists or laborers, should *avoid emigrating to the United States*. We would recommend them to settle in the British Provinces; and we shall present, from time to time, what we believe to be all-sufficient reasons to lead them to that conclusion.

"We want to make our correspondent, and all other readers of the *European*, understand that the importance of the Slavery question has been greatly underrated. Slavery is about to *destroy the great American Republic*, and to establish upon its ruins a mighty oligarchy, whose principal object will be to *unite with the despotic powers of Europe, and obliterate Great Britain from the list of independent nations*."

It is not easy to say what class of persons are sufficiently interested in these objects to support a paper like the *European*. It has now reached its sixth number,—with how large a subscription list we are not aware. Its publication must involve considerable expense, and cannot be carried on without supplies from some quarter. If we were to speculate upon the revelations of WIKOFF's Diplomatic Adventures, we might very easily imagine that the British Foreign Office was at the bottom of this curious publication. Its object, certainly, is one which can obtain no effective sympathy from any but enemies of the growth and prosperity of the United States.

Bingham and Baring.

We stated in a brief paragraph yesterday some of the obligations of British aristocracy to matrimonial alliances with American ladies. No mention was there made that Mr. HENRY BARING, son of the elder Baronet, Sir THOMAS BARING, married for his first wife a second daughter of the same WILLIAM BINGHAM, of Philadelphia, whose elder daughter became Lady ASHBURTON. The offspring of this marriage, Mr. HENRY BINGHAM BARING, is a distinguished member of the House of Commons, sitting for Marlborough, and has been one of the Lords of the Treasury. His wife, by whom he has more than one child, is Lady AUGUSTA BRUDENELL, sister to that fighting cock, the Earl of CARDIGAN, memorable for the murderous charge at Balaklava. The present Lord ASHBURTON—WILLIAM BINGHAM BARING—married a daughter of the sixth Earl of SANDWICH, while his brother, FRANCIS, traveled to France for a wife, finding her in the daughter of the Duke of BASSANO. The Bingham stock is likely, therefore, to play a notable part, by transmission or otherwise, in the family record of British Aristocracy.

Mr. WILLIAM BINGHAM, the head of the family, was one of the merchant princes of Philadelphia, at a period when princely attributes still attached to the merchants of that city. In those days, what with its monopoly of the India trade and of that of South America, our neighbor was opulent, and even liberal as far as its Quakerish antecedents would permit; and men grew rich to a degree our Fifth-avenue millionaires might envy, with the additional peculiarity of knowing well how to take scrupulous care of their acquisitions. STEPHEN GIRARD came in at the latter end of the prosperous era, and yet managed to pile up his millions, and leave his name, and College, and some little wealth still unsquandered behind him. Mr. BINGHAM was one of the most ostentatious and splendid of these old-school gentlemen. His brilliancy and dash of style, profusion of living, and lavish hospitality, were all the more calculated to impress society from the quiet drab of Quakerism that formed the social background, the broadbrims and stiff plaits looking sadly askance at the wild gayety of the merchant. On Third-street, not far from Spruce, stood the palace of this prince of indigo and gunny-bags. Distinguished from its neighbors by size, and aristocratic withdrawal from the street, and a wide carriage-way to bear the visitor up to the door, and the glimpses of expansive park or garden visible through the courts at either side—it was thither the young BARINGS came, introduced by the mercantile connections of their enlarging house with the Philadelphian, and grew enamored of his fair daughters. Travelers who in more recent days have put up at Head's Mansion House, have talked, and eaten, and slept, in the very apartments where the BINGHAM girls were wooed and won; for those halls shared the fate of many another palace, and the inn-keeper came to occupy the vacant dais of his highness the Prince. Gossip still lives to tell how a worthless young cub of an attorney, briefless, penniless, and, therefore, grossly ineligible for a destiny so resplendent, stole the heart of one of these future peeresses, and actually bolted with her one starry night, sadly to the disgust of the irate father—how that injured potentate, seizing a brace of horse-pistols, with his chaise-and-four, pursued and overtook the runaways, and, with one of those appalling weapons at the temple of his would-be son-in-law, obliged him to resign the wedding-ceremonial, and leave for distant regions of the south. Others, indeed, say the adventurer was shot with a silver bullet, ten thousand Spanish milled dollars constituting the condition of his amatory quit-claim. All agree that Miss BINGHAM relinquished her lover with more difficulty, never, indeed, wholly forgetting that most unchivalrous of *preux chevaliers*.

In front of the old Philadelphia Library building a monument to the father-in-law of BARING BROTHERS may be seen in a niche over the great door. It is a statue of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, with an inscription on the pediment *setting forth that* WILLIAM BINGHAM, Esq.—the name in very large and extremely legible letters, much larger indeed than the occasion seems to merit—erected it there in honor of the philosophic printer—founder of that admirable institution. Inasmuch as FRANKLIN *did not* found the library; and in the course of a long life contributed not more than a dozen volumes to its shelves; and only served as a stipendiary officer thereof during a few of his earlier years; the tribute must rather go to the credit of the donor's munificence, than to that of the modern Prometheus, who "wrested lightning from Heaven, and the sceptre from tyrants." The latter, with name written in perdurable brass, may readily spare a marble tablet to the almost forgotten Dives.

HAVE WE A SANE MAN AMONG US?—The Huntingdon trial may result in effecting a complete revolution in American society, if the Jury should decide that wickedness is the consequence of a diseased mind, and that, therefore, the culprit should not be subjected to the punishment for his misdeeds, which the law ordains. There is nothing novel in this theory; it is only the boldness of its application in the particular case of HUNTINGDON, which creates a special interest in it at this time. Some fifteen years ago, an able series of articles on the subject was published in the London *Spectator*, and afterwards collected and published in a volume. They were from the pen of Mr. SAMPSON, the "City" editor of the London *Times*, who held, at the time, a position in the Bank of England. These essays on the punishment of criminals were written with great ability, and attracted some attention at the time, by the novelty of their propositions, and the subtlety and ingenuity displayed in the argument. Mr. SAMPSON's theory of crime was that it always indicated an unsound mind, and that criminals should be treated medically. Wickedness was a disease which was to be cured by sending the patient to a hospital instead of a prison. There is no doubt that wickedness of all kinds is caused by an imperfect organization, and that a perfectly sound man, in mind and body, would never be guilty of an impropriety of conduct. But, it is also well known, that fear of punishment has a salutary effect even upon lunatics, of whose disordered intellects there can be no question; and when an insane thief, murderer, forger, or slanderer, knows enough to endeavor to hide his crime, it is to be supposed that he does so for the purpose of escaping the punishment due to it; and if he is sane enough to do that, he has reason enough to enable him to keep honest if he would do so.

Let a jury once decide that the commission of a great crime is to be excused on the supposition of the criminal's insanity, and our crop of rogues would be fearfully multiplied. The temptations to fraud, the itching to appropriate other people's property, and even to commit murder, are sufficiently rife already; but one acquittal for any of these offences by a jury, on the ground of the inability of the culprit to abstain from exercising his little constitutional foibles, and honesty would be rarer than it ever was before since the world was created. A perfectly sane man would be as difficult to find as an honest one was in the time of DIOGENES, and to go looking for such a marvel would, of itself, be regarded as proof of insanity.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, yesterday, an interesting and somewhat lengthy debate took place on the House bill providing for a steam revenue cutter for the port of New-York, and it was finally passed, after striking out that portion restricting the operations of the cutter to this port. The bill seemed to be regarded by several Senators as establishing a general system of steam cutters, and was supported on one side and opposed on the other in accordance with that idea. The President's Message was then considered, and Mr. BROWN made a speech in vindication of the South, and charging on the Republicans an intention to interfere with the institutions of that section.

In the House, the resolution introduced by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, calling upon the President to communicate additional information in relation to affairs in Kansas, was adopted under a suspension of the rules. Rev. DANIEL WALDO was reëlected Chaplain. The bill providing for the payment to Gen. SCOTT, under the Lieutenant-General resolution, of the amount to which he has been decided entitled by the Attorney-General, was passed. It gives him $22,000 in addition to the $10,000 already received, and places him on a footing with WASHINGTON, as provided by the law of 1798. After an ineffectual effort to make the bill establishing a uniform rule of naturalization the special order for the 14th of January, the House adjourned.

THE BRICK CHURCH PROPERTY.—Judge ROOSEVELT gave a decision in the Brick Church case yesterday. He dismisses the complaint upon technical grounds; but takes occasion also to decide that the parties who purchased from the Trustees of the Church, have acquired no valid release from the City of the condition which restricts the use of the property to religious purposes. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund had no right to contract for such a release, nor has the Common Council consented to it, inasmuch as the ordinance granting such consent was not passed through both Boards in the same year, as required by the Charter. If the purchasers, therefore, should devote the Church property to any secular uses, either public or private, the Judge holds, the City would have a right to reenter and take possession.

THE FIRST SNOW.—We had our first snow for the season last night; it commenced falling, softly and silently, about 8 o'clock, and before 11 the ground was well covered. The season is much milder than it was last year at this time, when there was so much ice in the river as to render the crossing difficult.

GEN. WALKER.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says that WALKER's declaration of a purpose to establish a military despotism in Central America has greatly increased his popularity there. It has had the same effect here, especially among the most ultra and zealous Democrats. It may not be easy to explain the phenomenon, but it is certainly true, that the most clamorous and noisy haters of England on account of the alleged oppression of her Government, are the very men who rally with the greatest enthusiasm to the standard of a pure military despotism.

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This is the genuine philosophy of a Bear—to believe that the value of everything is going down; even the value of money. There will be terrible times in Wall-street, and a universal smash-up, when money becomes a drug in the market, and everything else is valueless. People who hold such opinions are very naturally disposed to sell stocks on time; but, if money itself loses its value, what is the use of trying so hard to get hold of it? The air is full of insanity.

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Postponement of Huntingdon's Trial.

As an expression of sympathetic condolence with Wm. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., on the death of his daughter, the Court of General Sessions was adjourned on Monday morning, on motion of Mr. TALLMADGE.

Mr. NOYES is Associate Counsel in the prosecution of HUNTINGDON.

The trial is to be resumed this morning at 11 o'clock.

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For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.
TRUSTEES:
Joseph Lawrence, Greene C. Bronson, Waite Sherman, Edwin D. Morgan, Daniel S. Miller, B. F. Wheelwright, Erastus Corning, Caleb O. Halsted, Edmund Coffin, James Boorman, Chas. A. Peabody, Peter Cagger, Clinton Gilbert, Shepherd Knapp, Peter Cooper, Thomas Tileston, Cornelius Smith, William Tucker, Thomas Thetcher, Royal Phelps, John J. Phelps, J. J. Astor, Jr., John J. Cisco, Wilson G. Hunt, R. H. Walworth, Jacob Harvey, D. H. Arnold, Daniel D. Lord, James B. Seymour, Charles Till.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

BONDS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD CO.—The subscribers offer for sale, in sums to suit purchasers, $100,000 of the first mortgage, 8 per cent. sinking fund bonds of this Company, forming a portion of its only issue of bonds, amounting in all to $250,000, and secured by a first mortgage on forty-two miles of the road, and all its real estate and rolling stock. Thirty of these forty-two miles are completed, at a cost of over $600,000, and all the materials for the remaining twelve miles (the greater part of which is graded) are already purchased, and the Company's storehouse is at Milwaukee.
Of these $250,000 of bonds about $170,000 have been disposed of, and it is proposed now to sell $100,000 more, and to retain the balance until the proceeds shall be actually required by the Company. Applicants will be furnished with an exhibit of the Company's affairs, a map of the road and other information by the subscriber.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 16, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the above Company for the Election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1857. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from Jan. 4 to the 14th inclusive. H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

THE FARMER'S LOAN AND TRUST COMpany will receive until SATURDAY, the 27th day of December instant, sealed proposals for the sale for cash of Seven of the $1,000 First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad, such proposals to be opened at 12 o'clock, on the said 27th day of December, and the cash will be paid on the following Monday, to the party offering at the lowest price.
D. D. WILLIAMSON, President.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.—NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Co., at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co. in New-York, will be closed on the 25th inst., and remain closed until Jan. 1. By order,
A. WORTH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1856.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF MANagers, held yesterday, Mr. ROBERT SOUTTER was appointed Vice-President of this Company.
JAMES C. HART, Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 11 WALL-STREET.—NOTICE.—An Election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office on the 5th day of January proximo. Poll will open at 12 M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

SWIFT, RANSOM & CO., BANKERS, NO. 21 Pine-st., draw on the Bank of London; issue drafts and credits on Chicago, and make collections in the principal towns and cities of the West and Northwest. Payments in Chicago ordered by telegraph.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, and Notes of Real Estate carefully examined, at reduced rates. Apply to FREDERICK E. WESTBROOK, Counselor at Law, No. 5 Tryon-row, opposite the Register's Office.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF COUPONS ISsued by the Madison County, (Ala.,) on account of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, and due January 1, 1857, will please present them for payment at the Bank of America.

$15,000—$3,500—$2,000—TO LOAN—On bond and mortgage on New-York City property improved. Apply to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 52 Broadway, room No. 12.

INSURANCE.

THE MARKET
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
HAS REMOVED ITS OFFICE FROM
No. 266 Pearl and No. 52 Wall-st.,
to
No. 87 Wall-st.
(Corner of Jamaica Court.)
Where it will continue to insure on buildings, personal property of every description, on the most favorable terms, and solicits a continuation of public favor.
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, President.
ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 59 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
HUGH LAING, President.
DIRECTORS:
HUGH LAING, S. T. NICOLL,
COE'S. W. LAWRENCE, GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.
EF'GHAM TOWNSEND, NOAH S. HUNT,
CHAS. E. SWORDS, THOMAS SMULL,
EDWARD WILLIS, J. H. RANSOM,
STUART C. MARSH, GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN TENFOLD, DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
JOHN COMPTON, D. HENRY HAIGHT, U. A. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, ALFRED WILLIS,
JACOB BOGARDUS, SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
BILAS BRONSON, ROBERT M. BRUCE,
A. R. ENO, J. S. BOYD,
JOHN WATSON, A. YENAGA DELVALLE,
JOSEPH W. COELIES, HENRY S. LEVERICH,
SAMUEL WILLETS, LAWRENCE TURNURE,
WM. K. STRONG, JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Transfer Office of the Cleveland & Erie R.R. Co.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, Dec. 15, 1856.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT ON the Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid on all payments upon the Scrip issued April 15, 1856, has been declared out of the net earnings of the road, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1856, payable to the stockholders at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Jan. 5, 1857, in money, or by sight check on New-York at the option of the Stockholders, upon presentation.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Dec. 20, inst., to Jan. 5, 1857.
Also, a dividend of 1½ per cent. on the Capital Stock, and the same upon all payments upon the Scrip of this Company, has been declared out of the surplus earnings of the Road, payable to the Stockholders respectively, at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 5, 1857.
An installment of 20 per cent. on the Scrip of this Company has been called in and made payable to the Treasurer in Cleveland, Ohio, March 1, 1857. Shareholders may have the privilege of making such payment Jan. 5, 1857, and receive full dividends upon the same thereafter.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Feb. 20, to March 1. By order of the Board.
GEORGE B. ELY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1856.
A DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIrectors of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, held this day, a dividend of 3½ per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, from the net earnings of the Road for six months ending Dec. 31, was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 5, 1857, in Cleveland, at the office of the Treasurer, and in New-York at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.
The Transfer Books in Cleveland and New-York will close from Dec. 20 to Jan. 5, previous, inclusive.
By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
New-York, Dec. 22, 1856.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of $600 and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of over $600, which shall have been deposited at least 3 months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. The Bank is open for business daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Dec. 16, 1856.—A dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 1st day of January next, to such persons as shall be holders of stock at the close of business on the 20th day of the present month. Payments to be made to stockholders in Michigan and not registered in New-York, at the office of the local Treasurer in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York; to all others at the Office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1856.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a dividend of twelve and one-half per cent. (12½) on the capital stock of this Company from the surplus earnings of the Road, payable in the stock of the Company, at par.
The Transfer books will be closed on the 24th day of December instant, and remain closed until the 6th day of January, 1857, when the certificates will be ready for delivery to the stockholders, or their legal representatives.
A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company has this day declared a dividend of three per cent., or $1 50 per share to the holders of the preferred stock of the Company, payable on and after Jan. 5, next, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 38 Pine-st. The transfer books and the transferred stock will be closed from Dec. 27 to Jan. 5.
W. A. WHITEHEAD, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per cent. (4) has been declared out of the profits of the 6 months' period, payable on the first Monday (6th) of January next, at the Banking House, No. 108 Broadway. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d inst. until that date. By order of the Board.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1856. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable to the Stockholders on the 2d day of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 2d of January inclusive. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 327 Broadway, Cor. Park-place, New-York, Dec. 4, 1856.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Six (6) per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after 2d January next. The Transfer Books will close on the 20th inst. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, Dec. 22, 1856.
DIVIDEND. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, ensuing. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec. 20, 1856.—The DEPOSIT BANK (Banking Association) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeably to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 3d-av. and 7th-st.
Moneys deposited on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date.
Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec. CHARLES MILNE, Vice-Pres.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., (two doors from Chatham-st.,) open every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed and on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER A. TITUS, Pres.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS. Interest, 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $600 and under, 6 per cent.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FACTORY PREMISES FOR SALE.—MANUfactory premises, suitable for cotton or woolen manufacture, or paper mill, situated near the Hudson River, and about 25 miles from New-York. There are about 15 acres of land, with tenements for several families, office building, blacksmith shop, gas apparatus, &c. There is a capital iron water wheel of about 40 horse-power, in good order. The whole for sale low, and can be put in working condition at a small expense. For further information, apply to CHARLES W. COPELAND, No. 69 Broadway, New-York.

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMployment for the winter.—Persons in town or country in search of employment as a source of income, or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by inclosing two stamps, to pay postage, to Prof. JAMES T. HORNE, Box No. 2,261 New-York Post-Office. The employment is fitted to either sex; extensive in its remunerative. It is an article of daily consumption, and can be manufactured in any person's dwelling; secured by copyright; sales as permanent as flour. An agent is wanted in every town in the Union.

$20,000—PARTNER WANTED.—THE advertiser is well located and established in a wholesale manufacturing business of an opprobrious character, and would be very favorably situated to prosecute an extensive and profitable business, with a partner who could furnish a cash capital of $20,000. Best reference given and required. Address A. B., New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID OYSTER SALOON 7th-av. Price $350, not half its value; best location and trade on the avenue. Such bargains rarely offered—must be sold. Also, splendid Grocery-store, Roosevelt-st.; fine stand and trade—$700. Also, superior Confectionery and Toy store, Carmine-st.—$175—superior chance. Apply No. 118 Chambers-st., Room No. 4.

$4,000—LONG LEASE AND A FIRST-rate Provision Store, situated in the upper part of the City, for sale, on account of ill-health of the present proprietor; one of the best locations in New-York. For particulars address, with real name, PROVISIONS, *New-York Daily Times* office, as no others will be noticed.

STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 77 Maiden-lane, solicit orders from new and old firms. Books made to pattern. Engraving and printing executed in best style; writing papers, copying presses, manifold letter writers, Diamond 1857, fine stationery articles for presents, &c., &c.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS, Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, blotting, drafts, money and shipping receipts, letter-heads, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

CITY BANKS.—CHECK BOOKS ON ALL THE City Banks for sale by JOHN J. BLOOMFIELD, Stationer and Account Book Manufacturer, No. 73 Chambers-st., (Shoe and Leather Bank Buildings.)

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, New-Court-House, No. 32 Chambers-st.
NOTICE.—IN CONFORMITY WITH AN ACT for the collection of Taxes, passed April 13, 1857, I hereby give notice to all tax payers who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1856, that unless the same is paid to some tax collector, or to myself, on or before the first day of January, I shall proceed to collect the same by an additional interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the 15th day of last September, to the day of payment.
HENRY H. HOWARD,
Receiver of Taxes.

OYSTERS AND REGULAR SUPPER.—COMFORTS of home, fresh air and good cheap living, Washington Market, corner Gansevoort-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSORTED SALE OF FASHIONABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—SHERRYL LYONS & CO. will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 385 Broadway, a few doors below Leonard-st., Antique, Gothic, Rococo and other Parlor Suits, Tables, Mirrors, Bedsteads, Bedding, Carpets, &c. The entire stock of Messrs. T. A. Tredwell & Co.—The entire stock of their elegant and fashionable, comprising a variety of most fashionable and useful furniture; a portion elegantly carved in rosewood, carved in oak, marble, &c., inclusive; arm, fancy and other chairs; parlor and hall tables, brocatel, marble-top, carved in game and fruit, do. black walnut, do. stationary-top, richly carved; sofas, satin-wood tilted; hall chairs in rosewood, oak and mahogany; rosewood ladies' secretaries and writing-desks, do. scroll, sliding tops; parlor and hall carved bookcases; rosewood, oak and mahogany richly-carved sideboards; richly carved black walnut library furniture, in black, chairs, &c.; carved oak dining-room and library do.; superb enameled and richly-carved centre and side tables, with stationary marble-top; couches of various styles, oak, black walnut, mahogany and rosewood hall chairs, marble-top; carved dressing bureaus, tables, &c.; canopy-top buffets, complete suites of carved rosewood bedroom furniture, do. mahogany, &c. enameled and painted, every variety of cane-seat and rush-bottom seat chairs, iron bedsteads, and a great variety of other choice furniture. Sale without reserve to close the business.

BUSSING W. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, BY CATALOGUE, THIS DAY, Dec. 22, at 10½ o'clock, the entire splendid rosewood furniture constituent to house No. 188 51st-st., a few doors east of 7th-av. The special attention of purchasers is invited to this sale, as the parlors, dining-room, library and chambers are replete with magnificent rosewood, oak and mahogany furniture, all of which is first-class, having been made to order. The sale will be strictly peremptory, catalogue of which will be ready on the morning of the sale. Among the furniture are superb carved rosewood parlor suites, in rich satin, splendid rosewood piano-forte, carved rosewood étagères, rich carpets, stationary, top centre tables, beautiful rosewood secretary bookcases, lady's parlor secretary, rosewood recumbent and reception chairs, rich and costly Sevres and Dresden China vases, splendid mantel clocks, four elegant pier and mantel mirrors, damask, brocade and lace curtains, superb oil-paintings, with a large variety of elegant parlor ornaments, rich carved rosewood bedsteads, rosewood marble top bureaus and washstands, marble mechanic, bureau, commode, in bedroom; eighteen large hair mattresses, rosewood library book-case, sofas, lounges, oval mirrors, superb extension table, with a splendid assortment of rich China, including dinner set, 200 pieces cut glass, solid silver cutlery, &c., with a large quantity not mentioned, embracing the superb furniture of twenty-one rooms. Goods must be removed immediately from the premises. No postponement.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.
WM. IRVING & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCtion, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23 and 24, at 11 o'clock each day, at the store No. 675 Broadway, under the Lafarge House, elegant marble statuary and vases, superb tazzas, silver ware, China bronzes, &c., a large and most carefully selected collection of marble and alabaster works of art, bronzes, silver ware, French China, Paris clocks, &c. Among the statuary will be found a portrait of Pius IX., by Tenerani; the Lovers, by Pellevoisin; the Shepherd, by Lazzerini; two marble bacco relievos, most elaborately wrought; the group of Early Education; the Shepherdess and the Goat, by Trauchin; the Prayer, by Pampaloni; the Caprices of Cupid, by Delmedico; the Angel of Justice, Cupid with the Cat, Cupid with Dog, Cupid with Nest, all with marble pedestals; group representing Study, by Allori, statue of Flora, statue of Jefferson, bust of Poetry, bust of Madam Pompadour, and several others by the most distinguished artists in Europe; together with a large assortment of bronze, card-receivers, cigar-holders, elegant China vases, of various patterns, silver-plated ware, tea sets, butter tubs, sugar dishes, cake baskets, including an elegant assortment of fancy goods, &c.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.
BY W. S. MELLOR.—THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) Dec. 23, at 10½ A. M., at the sales-rooms Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House. In the catalogue will be found five elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-fortes, four 6¾ do., all made by eminent City makers. Also one grand second-hand piano-forte, cost $1,000; 15 rosewood book-cases and secretaries, 25 rosewood bureaus, mahogany and walnut do., rosewood, mahogany and walnut washstands; 12 very elegant solid frame rosewood sofas, covered with the most costly qualities of brocatel and French satin damask; mahogany, walnut and rosewood sofas, easy chairs, rockers, &c., in hair cloth; elegant solid carved oak, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany extension tables, 2, 24, 12 and 14 feet in length; nine richly carved and plain enameled suites; also eleven fine French plate gold frame pier mirrors, of different sizes, together with a number of gilt oval mirrors. Several very fine oil-paintings, painted by E. C. Coates, Esq., of this City. Also a large variety of fancy goods, such as elegant vases, jewelry, caskets, fine colognes, fine China decorations, embellishments, &c.; five elegant diamond rings, and six second-hand gold watches; also pure hair mattresses, pillasses, &c.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.
BY GEORGE NICHOLS, AT STORE NO. 102 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane, THIS DAY, Dec. 22, at 10½ o'clock, large auction sale of silver-plated ware, China and Britannia ware, and fancy goods generally, consisting in part of reticules, porte-monnaies, daguerreian cases, marble statues, toys, toy and China sets, rich China tea pots of 44 pieces, splendid silver-plated tea sets, S. P. dessert table and tea spoons and forks, clocks, mirrors, &

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
W. C. BETTS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....$8,016 00
Average amount of Circulation.....$3,097 00
Average amount of Deposits.....400,106 57
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHAS. T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,102,719 67
Average amount of Specie.....$47,001 42
Average amount of Circulation.....none of late
Average amount of Deposits.....$4,004,125 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
W. C. BETTS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$11,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....1,097,668 48
Average amount of Circulation.....2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits.....6,842,019 21
City and County of New-York, ss.—HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, deposed and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
W. C. BETTS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
W. C. BETTS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....$19,830 51
Average amount of Circulation.....$77,297 00
Average amount of Deposits.....$[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM E. DUNNING, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. E. DUNNING, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, deposed and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COMBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....4,185,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
EDWIN F. COMBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....6,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, deposed and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. WITHERS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....170,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. SHEPHERD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
JAS. L. BENSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN A. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. A. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....19,190 00
Average amount of Circulation.....127,685 00
Average amount of Deposits.....190,718 04
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, deposed and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
E. SUTHERLAND, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....94,159 73
Average amount of Circulation.....101,300 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, REUBEN WITHERS, Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
REUBEN WITHERS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
FRANCIS COMBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....111,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
D. EARDELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
J. B. NOWES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$701,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. S. COMSTOCK, President of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. S. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
R. M. SAXTON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, MOSES TAYLOR, President of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, do say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
MOSES TAYLOR, President.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
W. C. MUNROE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. F. WARNER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COMBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,471,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
SMITH S. LAIRD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....27,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....27,545 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....1,194,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COMBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
W. O. MUNROE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,714,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....1,167,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. COWDEN, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. R. COWDEN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$297,921 00
Average amount of Specie.....23,193 00
Average amount of Circulation.....21,633 00
Average amount of Deposits.....191,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$775,974 28
Average amount of Specie.....61,481 65
Average amount of Circulation.....117,423 00
Average amount of Deposits.....627,228 78
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,074,571 80
Average amount of Specie.....122,141 84
Average amount of Circulation.....239,500 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,741,454 54
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS H. ETY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. H. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
W. C. BETTS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balances of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,145,964 01
Average amount of Specie.....297,856 03
Average amount of Circulation.....319,451 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,470,872 91
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COMBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$908,301 70
Average amount of Specie.....55,056 94
Average amount of Circulation.....94,918 00
Average amount of Deposits.....859,836 25
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COMBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,546,319 23
Average amount of Specie.....115,319 05
Average amount of Circulation.....103,776 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,052,974 55
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HADDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ROBERT H. HADDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COMBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,094,600 66
Average amount of Specie.....419,765 92
Average amount of Circulation.....320,235 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,238,516 28
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
W. C. BETTS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,497,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. SPRIGGS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. J. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COMBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier, of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
C. E. WESTERVELT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,491,002 84
Average amount of Specie.....147,203 04
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.....115,829 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,705,862 66
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,226,821 29
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....210,122 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,230,583 07
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MINGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. MINGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
W. C. BETTS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,268,070 00
Average amount of Specie.....96,762 00
Average amount of Circulation.....118,797 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,052,948 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,048,249 99
Average amount of Specie.....174,417 72
Average amount of Circulation.....170,436 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,118,427 12
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COMBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$658,025 19
Average amount of Specie.....10,151 31
Average amount of Circulation.....91,845 00
Average amount of Deposits.....187,508 28
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say; that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$473,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....16,271 54
Average amount of Circulation.....100,296 00
Average amount of Deposits.....128,493 51
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$185,044 32
Average amount of Specie.....10,653 02
Average amount of Circulation.....141,352 00
Average amount of Deposits.....174,073 91
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,066,986 78
Average amount of Specie.....51,288 81
Average amount of Circulation.....171,656 00
Average amount of Deposits.....790,356 58
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYES, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,770,873 90
Average amount of Specie.....105,122 74
Average amount of Circulation.....116,062 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,318,660 54
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
OSCAR W. STREETSWARE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$348,843 21
Average amount of Specie.....32,456 44
Average amount of Circulation.....116,948 00
Average amount of Deposits.....350,404 55
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 22d day of December, 1856.
SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$975,878 55
Average amount of Specie.....54,010 44
Average amount of Circulation.....116,325 00
Average amount of Deposits.....830,930 16
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President.
Sworn before me this 22d day of December, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,995,971 00
Average amount of Specie.....174,819 68
Average amount of Circulation.....125,825 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,706,355 37
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$776,371 40
Average amount of Specie.....32,154 11
Average amount of Circulation.....124,280 00
Average amount of Deposits.....595,514 76
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GOWERT W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December 1856.
WM. E. BEAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,127,719 72
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....194,107 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,149,022 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, President of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
THOS. S. SOMERVILLE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED FAIRHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. FAIRHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,161,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,515,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....2,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
SAMUEL P. HELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,546,106 75
Average amount of Specie.....110,221 72
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BEERY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BEERY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
R. R. FURLONG, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1856, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,991,973 93
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1856.
W. C. BETTS, Commissioner of Deeds.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

Investigation and experiment have demonstrated that upon the condition of the blood depends the health of the body. This celebrated Extract will speedily purify the blood, equalize the circulation, improve the appetite, impart tone and vigor to the system, and gradually, but surely, extirpate the disease.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

Sold also by druggists generally.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR. None are genuine unless the engravings of the

[illegible] Committee appointed [illegible] held in November last, to consider measures [illegible] the removal of Quarantine from its present [illegible] to Sandy Hook, met yesterday at 3 P. M., at [illegible] Wall-street. All the members of the Committee were in attendance, ex-Alderman Benson Chairman.

The draft of a bill for presentation to the State Legislature at its next session, relative to the removal of Quarantine to Sandy Hook, was the topic of consideration.

Mr. Adamson, of Jersey City, contended that the most effectual way to accomplish the end desired was [illegible] by the Legislature of a Commission similar to the Harbor Commission, whose duty it would be to examine thoroughly the entire subject, [illegible] upon such report, and forthwith [illegible] the future location and direct a change or [illegible] from the present place accordingly.

Mr. Seaman, Esq., of New-York, insisted [illegible] would be much better to vest more power [illegible] than contemplated in the suggestion of Mr. Adamson. He claimed that the appointment of a Commission would amount to nothing, unless to such Commission, was delegated full power to determine the place to where the Quarantine should be removed, to prepare the grounds as so [illegible], to erect the buildings; in short, to do the whole work of removal, and having done their work, [illegible] a formal report to the Legislature. The duty of the latter body he would have limited to the [illegible] of the Commissioners and their [illegible] upon the termination of the duties he had [illegible].

The Chairman stated that by an enactment of the Legislature of 1855, the selection of grounds for Quarantine purposes could only be made by the Commissioners of Emigration. This enactment, he said, was made when the removal of Quarantine was agitated in New-Jersey.

Mr. Seaman stated that the act referred to, as it contained no appropriation of money, had expired by its limitation.

Dr. Tompkins, formerly Health Officer, advised that the Commissioners of Emigration be kept entirely out of consideration. If upon the latter devolved the removal of Quarantine, or any action [illegible], he was satisfied Quarantine would remain indefinitely at Staten Island. He knew that the law gave the Commissioners of Emigration control of Quarantine matters. He would give them this control while Quarantine remained where it now is. But with the removal they have nothing to do.

A member asked as to the compensation to be given the newly-appointed Commissioners. It was variously suggested that they should be allowed from five dollars a day down to nothing.

Mr. Seaman opposed big pay—especially a per diem allowance—as the Commissioners would then extend their sittings as long a time as they could with a show of decency.

[illegible] that a bill should be presented at the ensuing session immediately after the opening of the next session of the Legislature. It was voted to refer the [illegible] the bill to a sub-Committee, of which Mr. Benson, Esq., was appointed Chairman.

The bill to be agreed upon will provide for the appointment of a Commission having full power as to the removal of Quarantine, with selection of the new locality, the erection of buildings, &c.

Correction.

We are informed on good authority, that the paragraph in our Police record concerning a difficulty between the Superintendent of the New-York Orphan Asylum and a man named Cummerskey, who has been employed in gardening there, gives an entirely erroneous impression of the facts of the case. Cummerskey, it seems, has been dismissed from his place on account of various acts of misconduct, some of them of a very grave character, and his complaint against the Asylum grew out of this circumstance. The examination showed that it was without the slightest foundation in truth, and the Justice, in dismissing the complaint, did not "reprimand" Mr. Pelz in any way. Mr. P. has been connected with the institution for a long time, is a gentleman of character and enjoys the full confidence of its managers.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, Isaac O. Benson, President, in the chair, and a large [illegible] present.

A Million was received from the members of the Central Park Police, asking the Common Council to take such action as would enable them to receive pay for their services during the past seven months. The petition, which was signed by twenty-nine persons, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The report concerning to contract for two steam fire-engines, to be used in the lower part of the City, came up again, and, after some debate, it was referred back to the Committee.

The report on City exterior water-line, East River, was adopted. The report was published in the Times a few days ago. It was adopted by a vote of 14 to 5, and the Board then adjourned to this evening.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, the President, B. F. Pinckney, Esq., in the chair.

A variety of petitions and resolutions were presented and adopted. They were of no general interest.

Councilman Maguire spoke with more than his usual earnestness in support of the position that a "switch" was "nothing more nor less than a turnout," and that it could by no ingenuity or fairness be considered a "double track." Councilman Gray advocated the opposite theory, quite as pertinaciously. All this arose out of the circumstance that the Third-avenue Railroad Company have laid or are laying down something of the kind in Vesey-street, and certain parties oppose it as contrary to the law, which allows only one line of rails to the Company.

Councilman Taylor complained that citizens must wait upon this Board to make any little alteration, and yet this Railroad Company could be allowed with impunity to cut off the sidewalk. Several members spoke, the Committee, to which the matter had been referred, having condemned the action of the Company, and ultimately, after much warm discussion (in which the words "Fourteenth-street" to "Canal-st." were prominent), the report was amended to be referred to the Committee on Streets. Then we left.

The question was then put upon the resolution, which if carried compels the Railroad Company to desist and take up the rails. Lost, alas, for want of a constitutional vote. On the question to lay on the table, the proposal was carried, and members began to cool, notably. The President had very frequent occasion during the debate, and afterwards, to desire the Sergeant-at-arms to show gentlemen their seats.

Order being restored, some assessment questions and other matters of routine were referred to the Committee of the whole House. The House then resolved itself into committee on the regular calendar, the effect of the proceedings of the evening being comparatively destitute of interest.

The Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, Supervisor Ely in the chair. There was no business other than routine transacted, when the Board adjourned to Friday next.

Coroners' Inquests.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

A Frenchman, named Alphonse Tassian, aged [illegible] years, committed suicide on Sunday evening, at the French Hospital No. 279 Tenth-street, by shooting himself in the left breast with a pistol. The bullet penetrated the lungs, and caused almost instant death. Deceased had been in the institution since the 15th inst., under treatment for a severe case of [illegible]; he appearing exceedingly melancholy, and had spoken conversing with any one. He did the deed during the temporary absence of his room-mate out the room. The report of the pistol being heard, several of the attendants hastened to Tassian's apartment, where they found him lying on the bed a corpse.

Coroner Gunther held an inquest upon the body. Verdict in accordance with the facts.

Deceased was traveling agent for a house in Paris.

DEATHS FROM SCALDS.

Coroner Perry held an inquest yesterday, at No. 9 Gold-street, on the body of Jane Ann Myers, child of Officer Barnum Myers, of the Second Ward Police, who came to her death from scalds accidentally received on Saturday afternoon, by accidentally falling into a tub of hot water. Verdict in accordance with the facts.

Eliza Cawkle, a child 21 months old, died on Sunday, at the corner of Third-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, from scalds received on the 16th inst., by the upsetting of a pot of coffee upon her. Coroner Gamble viewed the body. Verdict, "Accidental death."

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.

William Carpenter, a native of Ireland, aged 30 years, was drowned, about 9 o'clock Saturday night, at the foot of Market-street, by accidentally falling into the river. He was under the influence of liquor at the time, and was seen to fall overboard by several persons, but as he sank beneath the surface, and did not rise again, no aid could be rendered him. Coroner Gamble held an inquest upon the body. Verdict—"Accidental drowning."

DEATH FROM THE KICK OF A HORSE.

A German, about 40 years of age, named Gottlieb Wormser, was found dead, yesterday morning, in a stable, at the corner of Livingston and Attorney-streets. It appears that the man was kicked by a horse on Saturday night, and died from the effects of the injury. Coroner Gamble will hold an inquest upon the body.

The body of James Murray, the man who was accidentally drowned at the foot of Forty-seventh-street, North River, a few evenings since, was found yesterday morning, and taken in charge by friends of deceased.

☞ Rev. Ralph Hoyt, the poet, has been struggling for years to erect a Free Episcopal Church in Fifty-fourth-street. The Fair in aid of this undertaking, which opened last week, will be continued for several days longer. Van Orden's Automaton trumpeter is exhibited in the room—a work of art worth the charge of admission.

☞ There is only one John S. Hill, it seems, in town. He desires us to say that it should have been John L. Hill, against whom a late Corporation suit was brought.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY SOUVENIRS.

Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Melainotypes, at

Brady's Galleries, Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway.

The Ambrotype.

Durable, inexpensive, and elegant, is produced by Brady, in its highest perfection. A few minutes suffice for its completion.

The Melainotype.

An entirely new style of miniature, colored to resemble ivory. May be set in locket, brooch, bracelet, or ornamental case, and constitutes a graceful and inexpensive Holiday gift.

The Vignette Photograph,

Made at no other Gallery in the world, is the rarest type of Camera picture yet produced. Any required number of duplicates may be produced readily at a trifling cost.

Photographs,

of the size of life, colored in oil or pastel, finished by superior artists.

No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's.
No. 205 Broadway, cor. Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

Notice to those troubled with Humors.—Owing to the great demand for my Ointment in New-York City, I shall be at the New-Haven House, corner of Broadway and Canal-street, from the 23d to the 29th inst., from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Kennedy's Sale Rheum Ointment allays all inflammation in Salt Rheum and Erysipelas, and every humor of a hot nature, and gives you a comfortable night's rest.

Kennedy's Scattering Ointment will scatter Scrofulous swellings on the neck.

Kennedy's Healing Ointment will heal Scrofulous Sores, Fever Sores, and Gangrene Sores, &c.

Ulcerated sore legs are permanently cured in a few weeks, or at most in a few months.

My Ointment comes within the reach of all classes. The most expensive cure I ever made cost but sixteen dollars. As a general thing a cure does not cost half of that.

All afflicted with humors or sores are respectfully invited to call. Advice, in all cases, gratis.

Donald Kennedy, Proprietor of
Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Roxbury, Mass.

[Advertisement.]

Christmas and New-Year's.—John Taylor & Co., Broadway, corner of Franklin-street, have now on exhibition and for sale their usual assortment of fancy goods for the holidays, consisting of fancy boxes, sacs, baskets, cornets, French flowers and fancy mottoes, together with a large assortment of confectionery, which, they flatter themselves, will be found very superior. They are also prepared to receive orders for cakes, ornaments, jellies, chicken salads, boned turkeys, pickled oysters, dishes of game, bœuf à la mode, and other delicacies for New Year's tables. They particularly invite the attention of the public to their ornamental cakes, which will be found, both in quality and appearance, unsurpassed. The lovers of French chocolate are invited to examine our invoices from Paris of Marquis' (who is the most celebrated manufacturer there) chocolate, for table use. We are also receiving daily, pears from the celebrated grower, Mr. W. R. Austin, of Dorchester, Mass.; also, fine hot-house grapes. Also, per steamers, English mutton, pheasants, and all the varieties sent to this market.

[Advertisement.]

Winter—1856.—We have just manufactured, from our last importations for the season, a very large assortment of our popular Regians, and other styles of Winter Over and Undercoats, from Esquimaux Seavers, double President do., Chinchillas, &c., &c. Also, a large and beautiful assortment of Raglans from Beaver Cloths, made in perfect imitation of Otter, Seal, and other Furs, confined exclusively to us. Our stock of Boys' Winter Wear is very complete, to which we invite the attention of heads of families.

We have also received our last importations for the season of Winter Furnishing Goods, Underwear, Robes de Chambre, Shirts, Gloves, Shawls, &c., &c.

We offer great inducements to close out this very large stock of elegant Winter Clothing, as we have commenced the manufacture of our Spring Stock.

D. Devlin & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Velvet Vests,
Velvet Vests,
Velvet Vests,
Velvet Vests,
Velvet Vests,
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Velvet Vests, Velvet Vests,
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Velvet Vests, Velvet Vests,
Velvet Vests, Velvet Vests,

at EVANS',
at EVANS',
at EVANS',
at EVANS',
at EVANS',
Nos. 62 and 64 Fulton-st.,
Nos. 96 and 98 Fulton-st.,
between Gold and Cliff.

[Advertisement.]

THE TRUTH AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH,

Is what everybody tells, when they frankly admit that more persons are cured every day of

CONSUMPTION AND SCROFULA,

Not to mention palsy and rheumatism, fever and ague, liver complaints and heart disease, by means of that extraordinarily powerful and successful remedy, viz.:

ANDREW'S LIQUID IODINE OR PURE IODINE WATER,

Than by any other medicine in the known world. It operates on the blood, on the tissues, on all the organs, vivifies them, expels disease and creates, as the cured ones always say, a "new life" in them. The most distinguished physicians recommend it. Sold at $1 a bottle by Andrews & Fosdick, No. 5 Second-avenue, and No. 802 Broadway, and C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

CLOTHING FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Alfred Munson & Co.,
No. 441 Broadway,

Have a great variety of articles that are desirable for use and for presents during the Holidays,—such as gents' robes de chambre, cravats, ties, handkerchiefs, gloves, shawls, mufflers, &c., &c. Also, Raglans, overcoats, coats, vests and pants, of all sizes, for men and boys.

Alfred Munson & Co.,
No. 441 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Great Fire in Stone Street.—The books, papers and money of Messrs. Hewitt and Co. were preserved in one of Herring's patent champion safes at the destruction of their warehouse by fire on Friday night, after being in the ruins about eighteen hours. These celebrated safes can only be had of the subscribers and their agents. S. C. Herring & Co.,
Nos. 195, 197 and 199 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Culbert Brothers have Watches for Holiday presents.

Culbert Brothers have Jewelry for Holiday Presents.

Culbert Brothers have Silver Ware for Holiday Presents.

Culbert Brothers have Fancy Articles for Holiday Presents. Culbert Brothers, No. 189 Canal-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Useful Holiday Gifts at McLaughlin's One-Price Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 347 Greenwich-street, corner of Murray, in the shape of Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, Under-garments, Dressing Robes, Traveling Shawls, &c., &c.

[Advertisement.]

Fancy Goods.—To Dressers and Fancy Goods Dealers.—Presstes & Co., Proprietors of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," are making arrangements with over 3,000 newspapers, all over the United States, at an expense of over $40,000, to advertise a new and improved article of Pomade for the hair, to be called "Woodland Cream," which name they have adopted as a trade mark. This Cream will be superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. It will be put up in octagonal glass cups, with metallic tops, the whole inclosed in an elegant blue and gold wrapper, similar to the "Balm," with the same scale of prices. Druggists will please send in their orders, as they will be filled in the order in which they come.

Pettigrew & Co., Franklin-square, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Gold
Pens.
Gold Pens,
Gold Pens,
Gold Pens,
Gold Pens,
Gold Pencils,
Gold Pencils,
Gold Pens, Gold Pens,
Gold Pens, Gold Pens.

The neatest goods for Holiday presents.
The neatest goods for Holiday presents.

John Foley, Manuf'r, No. 168 Broadway, New-York,
No. 106 Chestnut-street, Philadelphia,
No. 79 Cannon-street West, London.

[Advertisement.]

To Consumptives.—We are hearing daily, from all parts of the country, of the most astonishing cures being performed by the use of Dr. Gray's "East Indian Consumptive Remedy." A gentleman from Rochester writes that "his wife, who had been in a decline for many years, and was given up by all our best physicians as just gone with consumption, has been cured by the use of three bottles of "Consumptive Remedy." The old doctor can be consulted daily at his rooms, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., (or by letter stating full particulars,) on all chronic diseases. A bottle of this medicine may be had by the remittance of $9. Address Dr. Gray, No. 508 Broome-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great pantomime "Planche, or the Lively Fairies," as splendidly gotten up at Purdy's National Theatre, was produced there last night and was a most decided "hit." From the rise to the fall of the curtain the audience was in ecstasies of delight and at the close gave hearty demonstrations of their approval. Mr. G. L. Fox, the enterprising and meritorious Stage Manager, deserves great credit for the perfect manner in which he has placed it before the public. It will be repeated to-night with two dramas, one previous and the other after it.

[Advertisement.]

Brandreth's Pills.—They are specially recommended for stomach-coughs, colds, fever and ague, (which they surely cure,) asthma, shortness of the breath, and all obstructions. And if taken after too free an indulgence at table, they at once restore the system to its natural state of healthy repose. Purchase No. 294 Canal-st., four doors west of Broadway, and at Nos. 236 Bowery and 241 Hudson-street; 25 cents per box; directions in all languages.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A great cure for female complaints will be found in Holloway's Ointment and Pills. The wonderful cures effected by these medicines in complaints incidental to females, would appear incredible to the citizens of the Union, if the facts were not daily confirmed. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Handsome Hats, Fashionable Furs, Comfortable Caps, useful and elegant Umbrellas, and original styles of Overcoats, beside a capital display of Children's Caps, comprise the attractive assortment of gift articles for old and young at Knox's widely known, justly popular, and exceedingly elegant establishment, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The most beautiful and durable pictures ever made are the patent double-glass Ambrotypes, the exclusive right to make which is owned by Tomlinson, No. 447 Broadway, to whom has been awarded the highest premium at the late Fair of the American Institute.

[Advertisement.]

Pianos, Melodeons and Music.—Until January 1, a great reduction of prices can be had at Waters' Agency, No. 333 Broadway. Prime 7-octave rosewood Pianos sold for less than was formerly asked for 6 and 6½ octaves. Each instrument guaranteed. Two dollars worth of Waters' Music for $1.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Brady's Lower Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, will be found convenient for merchants, clerks, and others employed down town, who desire Ambrotypes for the holidays. Corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Brady's Lower Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, will be found convenient by merchants, clerks and others, who desire to procure Ambrotypes for the Holidays. Corner Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
23—24.

LONG ISLAND.

The New Ferry Project.

We have before stated that Mayor Hall, of Brooklyn, had prepared a veto to the resolution adopted by the Brooklyn Common Council, granting a lease of the slip at foot of Fulton-street, to John A. Dayton and associates, for the purpose of establishing a new ferry. This document, which is annexed, was presented to the Board last evening and laid upon the table for one week.

During the evening, petitions signed by several thousand citizens, were presented, asking the Common Council not to rescind their former action granting this lease to Mr. Dayton and associates.

THE VETO.

Mayor's Office, Brooklyn, Dec. 18, 1856.

To the Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen: I return without my signature the resolutions adopted by your body on the 8th instant, granting a lease of the land and slip at the foot of Fulton-street, on the East River, belonging to the city, to John A. Dayton and his associates, for the term of ten years, for the purposes of a ferry, and directing the Counselor to prepare such lease upon the terms and conditions specified.

My objections to the resolutions are, 1st, That there is not sufficient room at the place proposed to be leased for the purpose for which it is intended.

2. That the establishment of a Ferry at that place would have the effect of greatly increasing the travel upon Fulton-street, and the obstruction thereof, and would render it as a thoroughfare almost impassable.

3. That two Ferries running from that place in opposition to each other could not be conducted with safety to the public.

The place proposed to be leased is 57 feet in width by 160 feet in length from the line of the bulkhead to the exterior line established by the Commissioners, beyond which no piers can be extended, and, in my judgment, this space is insufficient for the purposes of a Ferry.

Almost the whole of the street on that side is now constantly and necessarily occupied by the City Railroad cars in changing their positions from the down-track to their several standing points, and in waiting to receive their passengers, and the space between the curb and the nearest track is entirely inadequate to accommodate the vehicles which would be continually passing to and from the new ferry, in addition to the travel into and from Furman-street.

The establishment of a new ferry, to run at lower rates of fare than the several ferries now running, would naturally draw a large amount of travel both of foot passengers and of vehicles, from the latter, and the obstruction of the street would of course be greatly increased.

The bringing into such close proximity two Ferries running in opposition to each other, would naturally give rise to feelings of rivalry on the part of those engaged in running the boats, and would tend to bringing about collisions between the boats, in addition to those resulting from carelessness, mismanagement, or unavoidable accident. The River at this point is already crowded with vessels and lighters passing and crossing, and the tide is also stronger and runs more rapidly than at almost any other place. The consequences that might result from one collision may be highly disastrous to the interests of the City, and tell against its prosperity for years.

Another objection that may be urged is, that the city, by granting this lease, loses all control over their property in question for one year without any certainty that the purpose in view will be carried out; but this objection I consider as of little importance compared with those I have urged, and for which I feel constrained to withhold my approval from the resolution. Respectfully,

GEORGE HALL, Mayor.

Condemnation of Books.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council, last evening, a resolution, proposed by the Law Committee, fixing the number of Commissioners of Deeds at 200, for the ensuing year, and recommending the appointment of the following to fill such office, was unanimously adopted:

Isaac Bacon,	Chas. Cordik,	John Finn,	
Leonard T. Cole,	Wm. Cornelius,	Geo. L. Fox,	
Samuel C. Barnes,	Saml. H. Cornwell,	Saml. Greenland,	
Wm. Barns,	John M. Cornwell,	John M. Graham,	
Saml. O. Belden,	W. H. Cowenhoven,	Wm. H. Greene,	
Peter G. Berger,	Alden S. Crowell,	Henry Hagner,	
Alex'r W. Beach,	Stephen Crowell,	W. G. Hammond,	
John Berry,	Hiram P. Crosby,	Gard'r S. Harding,	
Abm. W. Birkbeck,	Harris Comstock,	Wm. M. Harris,	
Henry D. Birdsall,	John Gattes, Jr.,	Peter S. Hagaman,	
Aaron Blake, Jr.,	John. W. Davis,	John F. Hennessy,	
Isaac Brinkerhoff,	Augus. J. Dayton,	Wm. W. Henshaw,	
Winske'r Britton,	Wm. DeNigna,	Wm. C. Herbert,	
John Brooch,	Henry Devol,	Wm. H. Hickox,	
R. F. Browne,	F. H. Dikeman,	Wm. H. Holden,	
Fred. W. Burke,	Andrew Dumbeck,	Jas. Howard,	
Saml. J. Burr,	Daniel Donovan,	Wm. M. Graham,	
John Burtis,	Francis B. Earle,	Theo. F. Jackson,	
Lyb. Chapman, Jr.,	John G. Eberle,	Frank Jenks,	
Heralds N. Carter,	Wm. Elsworth,	Henry Johnson,	
Thos. M. Clark,	Jas. B. Fairman,	John B. King,	
Jos. M. Greenwood,	Oliver Faron,	Wm. F. Lawrence,	
Saml. P. Cosgrove,	David H. Feeks,	Samuel Lowden,	
Nat. Comstock, Jr.,	John A. Freeman,	Oliver Holden,	
Charles Leech,	Chas. J. Lowrey,	Chas. E. Lynde,	
Daniel McCabe,	Wm. Meeker,	Major G. Mix,	
Gustav Miller,	Oscar Nezzin,	N. P. O'Brien,	
Thos. O'Brien,	E. Root Phelps,	R. H. Perrine,	
Jos. M. Ivay,	F. G. Quevedo,	Edwin T. Rice,	
C. M. Briggs,	John F. Rolfe,	John A. Scott,	
Edward Seymour,	Augustus H. Sidell,	John C. Smith,	
C. Sparks,	Thos. F. Leslie,	Jas. L. Lyons,	
Wm. Mackay,	J. H. McCormick,	David E. Meeker,	
Thos. R. Mercein,	Edw. C. Morehouse,	F. V. Morrell,	
Thos. J. Northall,	A. H. Osborn,	Chas. N. Reed,	
Jethan R. Perry,	J. H. H. Pinckney,	Julius R. Pomeroy	
Peter V. Remsen,	Wm. Richards,	Henry R. Ripley,	
John T. Russell,	Skaddington Sawyer,	John K. Shepley,	
C. B. Simonson,	S. A. Smith,	Jared Sparks,	
John M. Stearns,	David Stewart,	Aaron Stone,	
Thos. J. Taylor,	C. M. Thomas,	G. H. Thompson,	
R. H. Tucker,	J. W. Vanderhort,	J. W. V. Nostrand,	
J. H. Voorhees,	Jere. Voorhees,	Wm. A. Walker,	
Abel C. Wilmarth,	P. V. R. Stanton,	J. W. F. Kelly,	
Peter Eleeman,	Geo. H. Fisher,	R. W. Allen,	
D. P. Barnard,	John Klemlin,	C. H. Pelletreau, Jr.,	
Arthur Beaux,	Henry Strul,	Samuel Taylor,	
John Stewart,	David Trently,	Levi W. Ufford,	
Geo. Thompson,	C. Van Steenbergh,	M. H. Voorhees,	
G. Vanderveer, Jr.,	Wm. H. Waring,	Jacob Zimmer,	
D. T. Walden, Jr.,	J. L. Marollus,	D. M. Tredwell,	
Thos. Parker,	J. J. White,	G. R. Wallis,	
Geo. Field,	H. B. Fenton,	Matthew Kelly,	
John Winslow,	W. R. Clew,	Orville O. Jones,	
Wm. H. Mallett,	G. E. Jenks,	R. C. Underhill,	
James P. Carey,	Wm. H. Smith,	R. W. Carr,	
Chas. Goodspeed,	E. R. Atwater,	E. Terry,	
Jas. Gridley,	Thos. Cotrell,	E. R. Belknap,	
V. P. Magnand,	Chas. S. Wilson,	John Saunton,	
W. R. Smith,	Ezra Baldwin,	Wm. J. Davis,	
Enoch Jacobs,	H. J. Murray,	Geo. S. Capwell,	
Thos. Murphy,	R. A. Moore,	G. W. Baker,	
D. M. Munroe,	R. T. Hendrick,	D. B. Hasbrouck,	
J. E. Berry,	Albert Miller,	J. N. Kearney,	
J. Ammerman,	David Davis,	Alexander McCue.	
G. R. Lindsey, Jr.,			

The Red Sky Over Williamsburg.

The fire that illuminated so much of the sky as canopies Williamsburg, and made all East Brooklyn suspect that its time to be burned had come, early last evening, did not amount to much of a fire after all. It was the engine house of No. 13, situated near the junction of Bedford and Division avenues, which some said accidentally, some said by aid of an incendiary, took fire, and was utterly consumed. The position is a very fine one for an illumination, and the night unequaled for making a show of it.

NEW-JERSEY.

Accident on the Tunnel.

On Saturday evening, just after dark, a man named Matthew Comey fell from the top of shaft A, of the work at Bergen, upon the tunnel of the New-York and Erie Railroad, to the bottom of it, a distance of sixty-five feet, and broke his leg. He had come up in the tub and was stepping out of it upon the ground, as he supposed, but their being no light he missed his step and fell. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

Fairs and Festivals.

The ladies of the First Reformed Dutch Church, of Jersey City, held a Christmas festival at Lyceum Hall last evening, for the purpose of paying for furnishing their new church.

The ladies of Grace Church held a Fair last evening at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The ladies of the First Presbyterian Church, of Bergen, commenced a Fair last evening at Commercial Hall.

MARRIED.

Overbaugh—Adams.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Dec. 18, at the Bleecker-st. Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. Uriah Marvin, Mr. James T. Overbaugh to Elizabeth, daughter of William Adams, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Kingston and Dutchess County papers please copy.

Dunlizer—Burnham.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 22, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Henry E. Dunzer, John E. Dunlizer and Mary H. Burnham.

Eckman—Briggs.—At Fordham, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Thursday evening, Dec. 11, by Rev. James Belton, Mr. Abraham Eckman to Miss Emma, daughter of Peter Briggs, Esq., all of Fordham.

DIED.

Sell.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 21, after a lingering illness, and in the blessed hope of a glorious immortality, Thomas G. Sell, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Atlantic Lodge, No. 10, I. O. of O. F., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 5 Bulfinch-st.

Campbell.—In this City, on Friday evening, Dec. 19, after a lingering illness, George G. Campbell, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday afternoon, Dec. 22, at 1 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church, in 23d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

Ambrose.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 20, of gastric fever, Rev. Joseph Ambrose, assistant Pastor of St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., a native of the Island of Madeira, aged 60 years.

High Mass of requiem will be celebrated at St. Stephen's Church, on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. The reverend Clergy, and his friends and acquaintances, are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

Condington.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 21, Jonathan L. Condington in the 72d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 223 5th-av., without further invitation.

Carpenter.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday morning, Dec. 21, of congestion of the brain, Mary Ella, daughter of Robert (deceased) and Susan Carpenter.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of their grandfather, Charles H. Penn, will attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Susan Carpenter, No. 42 2d, near South 9th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

Patterson.—On Monday, Dec. 22, Zerpha, wife of William Patterson, in the 47th year of her age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

☞ Morristown and Hempstead papers please copy.

McMullen.—On Monday, Dec. 22, of inflammation of the lungs, James McMullen, aged 50 years.

Nash.—At New-Rochelle, on Sunday, Dec. 21, Amelia N. Nash.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the house of her brother-in-law, Albert Hatfield, New-Rochelle, on this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Trains leave Canal-st. Depot at 12 o'clock.

Hilliard.—At Cleveland, Ohio, on Sunday, Dec. 21, Richard Hilliard, senior partner of the firm of Hilliard, Hayes, Hopkins & Co., of this City.

Jones.—In Washington, Texas, on Thursday, Dec. 4, of hemorrhage of the lungs, Simeon W. Jones, late of the firm of Burtis, Jones & Co., of this City.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Dec. 22.

$300 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	98	1169 Reading R. R.	68
1,000 Hud. Riv. R. 2d m.	82¾	700 do.	68¼
1,000 N. Y. & N. H. 6s '77	107	400 do.	68⅛
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	89¾	200 do.	810 68⅞
C300 do.	90	200 do.	500 68⅞
1,000 Harlem R. 1st m.	73¾	200 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	73¾
2,000 Harlem RR. 2d M.	45	100 do.	500 74¼
4 Bank of Commerce	100	200 do.	b15 74
6 Am. Ex. Bank	114	250 Mil. & C. N. Ia. RR.	60
25 Park Bank	100¼	25 do.	c 60
5 Shoe & Leather B'k	100	700 do.	c 60¼
50 Nic. Transit Co.	6	200 do.	b15 60¼
14 Penn. Coal Co.	300¾	100 do.	b60 60
100 Cum. Coal Co.	400	100 do.	b60 60¾
100 Canton Co.	21¾	150 do.	b60 60
50 do.	21¾	50 do.	b60 60¾
110 N. Y. Cen. R.R.	c 97¾	10 Panama Railroad	97¾
325 do.	c 97¾	50 do.	c 97¾
11 do.	c 98¾	7 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	115
50 do.	c 99	65 do.	c 115¾
50 Erie Railroad	c 61	5 do.	c 115¾
100 do.	bwk 61¼	15 do.	c 115
700 do.	c 61¼	300 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	c 105¾
200 do.	bwk 61¼	25 do.	105¾
100 do.	s60 61¾	100 do.	105¾
100 do.	b5 61¾	25 Milw. & Miss. R. R.	79
200 do.	b15 61¾	50 do.	78¼
200 do.	b10 61¾	50 La Cr. & Mil. RR. cv.	78
600 do.	61¾	110 do.	78¾
200 do.	b30 61¾	15 do.	78
100 Ill. Cen. R.R.	b60 131¾	50 do.	b60 78¾

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Harlem R. 2d m.	75	200 Mic. So. & N. Ia. R.	60
4,000 Mic. So. & N. Ia.	61	100 do.	60¼
100 Cumb. Coal Co.	400 17	100 Ill. Cent. R. R.	131
200 do.	b60 17¾	200 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	105¾
200 Erie Railroad	61	100 do.	b60 105
100 do.	b5 61¼	200 do.	b60 104¾
625 Reading RR.	68	50 do.	105¾
200 do.	s60 68	50 do.	c 104
750 do.	b15 68¼	100 Clev. & Tol. RR.	73¾
200 do.	b15 68¼	6 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	78
100 do.	b5 68¼		

Monday, Dec 22—P. M.

The Commerce and Navigation tables of the Treasury Department for the fiscal year for 1856, the leading figures of which we were enabled to publish in advance through the prompt attention of the Special Washington Correspondent of the Daily Times, several weeks ago, have at length appeared under official sanction. We compile the following additional and extended summary, most of which will be found eminently interesting, as well as valuable, for future reference.

WHERE OUR PORCELAIN IMPORTS DO—1856.

To British Possessions		Papal States	$21,042
Africa		Austria	2,320,[illegible]
France		Turkey	3,[illegible]
Spanish Colonies, including Cuba, $7,[illegible]	$15,[illegible]	Prussia	1,[illegible]
Russia	[illegible]	Sardinia	74,[illegible]
Prussia	[illegible]	Sd. Domingo	[illegible]
Sweden	[illegible]	Mexico	2,[illegible]
Danish	[illegible]	Central America	[illegible]
Hamburg	[illegible]	New-Granada	1,[illegible]
Bremen	[illegible]	Venezuela	2,[illegible]
Other German	[illegible]	Brazil	4,[illegible]
Holland	4,[illegible]	Uruguay	417,[illegible]
Belgium	3,[illegible]	Buenos Ayres	1,[illegible]
Portugal	4,[illegible]	Chili	3,[illegible]
Sardinia	3,[illegible]	Peru	1,[illegible]
Tuscany	[illegible]	Ecuador	[illegible]
Two Sicilies	[illegible]	Sandwich Islands	[illegible]
		Japan	[illegible]
		Whale Fisheries	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]		
Foreign goods reexported	[illegible]		
Total exports of fiscal year	[illegible]		

THE FOREIGN STATES WE BUY FROM—1856.

British Dominions	$154,[illegible]	Papal States	10,[illegible]
France and her Islands	48,[illegible]	Two Sicilies	1,[illegible]
Spain and her Islands, [Cuba included $[illegible]]	[illegible]	Austria	[illegible]
Brazil	[illegible]	Turkey	[illegible]
China	10,[illegible]	Egypt	[illegible]
Russia	[illegible]	Africa	1,[illegible]
Sweden	[illegible]	Hayti	1,[illegible]
Denmark	[illegible]	San Domingo	[illegible]
Hamburg	[illegible]	Mexico	[illegible]
Bremen	11,[illegible]	Central America	[illegible]
Holland	4